A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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—AND—

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Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

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AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

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Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

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AGENCY OF THE

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mh7-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

L. F. CRAFT, - - Proprietor.

This new, modern style, first-class Hotel is now open to the public under the management of L. F. CRAFT, long and favorably known in Woodland.

The Craft Hotel is emphatically a first-class hotel in all its appointments; the owner, who is an architect and builder, having constructed it with especial reference to the comfort, health and convenience of its patrons.

The rooms are all high, light, airy and well ventilated, and are supplied with the very best spring beds manufactured to order, and new and elegant furniture throughout.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords, while the cooking is under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Meals are furnished on the European plan—at regular hours, or whenever desired by boarders or guests.

Terms reasonable, and entire satisfaction confidently promised to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage, which is most respectfully solicited.

☞ FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS. mh29

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. mh22-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ap26-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. ap18-3m

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Caster Oil, At E. DYNUM & CO'S.

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my3-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. L. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. my9-3m

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. ap18-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ap12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ap12-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—Main street (nearly opposite the Craft Hotel.)

RESIDENCE—Railroad street, south of Main street, Woodland ap5 3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ap5-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. mh22-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. mh15

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, mh15] SACRAMENTO. [3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. mh15

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. mh15-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. mh15-3m

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. mh8

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. mh8-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST.

(Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. mr1-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Cal. fe15-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. fe15

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. mh8

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

no18-tf Masonic Block.

One Goose Ahead.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I must confess to your readers a lack of taste for hunting and almost an antipathy for it. I could gaze upon flocks of ducks and geese by the thousand, nearly, and not stop the most trivial employment to go for them. Nothing disgusts me so much as to see a lot of little boys not yet in their teens popping away with old rusty pistols and guns, to the no little danger of themselves and others. I don't think my antipathy to shooting arises from fear of guns in particular, but perhaps because I was raised in a country where there was little use for them; and it might in part be hereditary. I know my mother was very much afraid of a gun, and I remember her story of the accident which produced that fear. She was a young woman at the time, and a handloom weaver, for it was before steam was applied to such purposes. Her brother John was handling a gun in the room where she was at work. Her curiosity for the first time was aroused to know something of a gun, and calling to her brother she said: "John, which thing do you touch to make the gun go off?" He held the gun up to show her; she unthinkingly touched the trigger and bang went the gun. It fell to the floor, horrified hands were raised, and so terribly shocked was mother, that she scarcely knew whether she was killed or not. It happened, however, that no blood was spilled; but if every thread in the warp she was weaving had been a Modoc, it would have been the most memorable shot on record and few of those red fiends would be left to prey upon white settlers or assassinate Peace Commissioners. The warp was literally riddled, and forever afterward she had no use for either lock, stock or barrel of a gun.

I have not the least aspiration for notoriety in gunning; yet twice in my life have I become sufficiently aroused to make a desperate effort in that line. Once I had a rather wild hog to kill, and having failed to lay him out with the ax, my only chance seemed to be to shoot him. Though I had never fired a gun at an animal in my life I resolved to try my hand and eye on that hog. I borrowed my neighbor's rifle, and with only one load I went for the swine. My aunt, the only one on the farm to witness the exploit, had about as much faith in my prowess as I had myself. Without so much excitement as the aristocracy of England used to have chasing the wild boar, I attracted the hog's attention, and as he was gazing straight at me I took aim at his forehead, steadying my rifle at the corner of the house. Click went the gun, whizz went the ball, and down came the hog as he sent up a death scream among the sturdy old oaks of the forest. As my aunt showered plaudits upon me for my skill, I suppose I must have felt that I had immortalized myself forever.

But the hunt of which I am proudest is my famous goose hunt. It was famous and spicy because I had a rival who, I supposed, wished to pluck the proud laurels from my brow. And who do you suppose was this competitor? It was none of the sons of Nimrod, nor any of our famous frontier crack shots. It was none other than a delicate piece of femininity that I call my wife. O, yes—she would show us all how to slay the geese; she was going to shoot a feather pillow the first shot. I had an old musket, the only shooting iron on the place, and as my readers are aware these old muskets are like some of our wild mustangs, very much given to kicking behind. I sometimes think I would like to know the history of this old fellow. For aught I know he was breveted in the Mexican war, or helped to wrest our independence from the grasp of the British Lion. At any rate, I have no doubt that had I followed that gun through all its vicissitudes, I should either be on the pension list of the army or occupying somewhere an unenviable piece of cold damp earth about six feet by two. However, one day, during my absence from home, my ambitious better half, wishing no doubt to set me a noble example, took this noted musket and started down the slough to get a shot at a flock of wild geese that were grazing near the bank. She stealthily gained her position, and a splendid chance it was. What she said to herself I know not, but I suppose she soliloquised after this fashion: "This shot will immortalize me; I shall go home loaded down with slaughtered geese, and forever, as a hunter, will my husband be laid in the shade. Poor fellow; he never shot a goose in his life." But all was ready, and she took deliberate aim and fired. The feathers flew and the geese too—all except one dear little goose at the butt end of the gun. Changing hunter's tactics a little, she had placed the gun loosely against her stomach, and forgetting the law of reaction, was thrown violently to the ground. Terribly stunned, her breath almost extinguished, and for aught she knew, several ribs broken, she realized how prone is woman, as well as man, to sad disappointment. How long she remained I know not, but breath returning and finding that she was not an invalid, she at last arose and slowly returned to her home, with her hopes as a hunter blasted forever.

By and by, one day soon after this incident, I took the goose fever and started down the same slough, to pretty near the same place, and with the same remarkable old gun. Whether it was the same flock or not I would not say, but if it was I presume the geese thought that with the aid of that old musket they could lay out another hunter. But the tables had turned on them this time, for without losing my breath, balance or stomach, as my worthy rival came near doing, I snatched one huge goose from the flock and carried him home in triumph, feeling almost as proud as Wellington after Waterloo. When I reached home, my wife, not at all envious of me, hurrahed to the children, "your father's killed a goose!" The children came up one by one, and—"papa's killed a goose" passed along the whole line, and the last echoing it back until "papa's killed a goose" fairly rang in the old kitchen.

You better believe I am proud of that shot, as it saved my reputation. You see my wife had said she did want to kill a goose or two, so that she could exult over me. But, thanks to my lucky stars, I am one goose ahead.

H.

Death of the Philosopher John Stuart Mill, at Avignon.

John Stuart Mill, the philosopher, political economist, and political reformer, died May 9th at Avignon, France, to which he was in the habit of betaking himself year after year, to escape the Winters of England. Few thinkers in modern times have attracted more wide-spread attention; and whilst extended biographies will be penned in England, more than a passing notice is demanded in America, where his writings have a large circulation, and are correspondingly appreciated. He was born in London, in May, 1806, the son of James Mill, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, and author of a history of British India. His education was undertaken by his father, and it progressed so brilliantly that expectations of the highest kind were formed as to his abilities. James Mill was Assistant Examiner in the Examiner's Department of the East India Company, and in 1823 his son obtained a clerkship in the same office, and rose eventually to the position of Chief Examiner. His duties were mainly in the office named "Political," which dealt with the transactions of the Company with the native States of India, but he occasionally was employed in the Department of Public Works and Education. When, in 1858, the transfer of East Indian affairs was made to the English Government, Mr. Mill was offered a seat at the India Council by Lord Stanley, but he declined the honor and retired upon a compensating salary. It is as a writer on logic, political economy, and the science of government, that Mr. Mill has earned his fame. His first appearance as an author was in the magazines. He contributed to the *Westminster Review* and several other standard periodicals, and from 1835 to 1840 he was editor and part proprietor of the *Review*. In 1827 he edited an edition of Jeremy Bentham's "Rationale of Judicial Evidence." In 1843 was published his great work on "Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive; being a connected view of the principles of evidence and the methods of scientific investigation." It passed through a number of editions, and provoked much discussion, some of the critics lauding it to the highest degree, and others passing an adverse judgment. Mr. Lewis, in his History of Philosophy, refers to it as perhaps the greatest contribution to English speculation since Locke's essay. This work was followed in 1844 by "Essays on some unsettled questions in Political Economy," recognized as a standard on this subject. The work is divided into five books—on production, on distribution, on exchange, on the influence on the progress of society on production and distribution, on the influence of government. Various essays, all of them distinguished by profundity and originality, as a thinker, and extreme precision and perspicuity in stating his views, followed these works. His famous essay on "Liberty," and "Dissertations and Discussions, political, philosophical and historical, and Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," were issued in 1859; "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; "Utilitarianism," in 1862; "Auguste Comte and Positivism;" and the "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," of which he was an opponent, in 1865. Mr. Mill was chosen Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1867, and upon his inauguration delivered an able address, which he afterwards published. As a politician, Mr. Mill ranks as one of the most advanced thinkers, going far beyond the views entertained by Mr. Bright and other prominent reformers. He was an advocate of female suffrage, but was in favor of certain restrictions upon the franchise which would have excluded the absolutely worthless in the community. For three years—from 1865 to 1868—he represented Westminster in the House of Commons. His career as a debater was far from successful; he was too close a thinker to be followed intelligently by his auditory, and he spoke with a voice so low, and in so painful a monotone, that only those who were near him could catch his utterances. To the reporters in the galleries he was a perfect terror. He made them quake as much as does Mr. Lowe, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose diction is excessively rapid and choice. A sentence inaudible in a speech by Mr. Mill was almost certain to spoil many preceding and succeeding sentences. His election for Westminster was probably the most remarkable ever known in England. So great a stickler was he for purity of election that he declined to canvass or address his constituents, or to sanction the expenditure of a penny beyond the barest sum necessary to meet legitimate outlay. But the voters of Westminster were equal to the occasion. Many years before, they had shown steadfastly their appreciation of a conscientious and faithful representative, by sending the famous Lord Cochrane to Parliament; and they sustained their reputation by returning Mr. Mill triumphantly. When the general election took place in 1868, the Reform Bill of 1867 had enfranchised the householders of Britain, and, strange to say, the constituency which had been swelled by those for whose advancement Mr. Mill had labored all his life, rejected him in favor of the bookseller, Mr. H. W. Smith. After that period Mill lived in comparative retirement, making himself known, however, by occasional letters to the newspapers and public appearances. It may be said, with the conviction of certainty, that the influence of his writings will long survive, and has by no means culminated. In 1850 Mr. Mill was married to Harriett Taylor, the widow of a most intimate friend, being a lady of the finest intellectual culture, and Mr. Mill acknowleges in his works the valuable assistance she gave him. Probably her abilities, to some extent, inspired his leanings to female suffrage.

DEATH TO CHICKS.—The firing of the salutes at the Navy Yard Battery and on the Benicia recently, blasted the "fondest hopes" of many chicken fanciers who had choice or ordinary eggs "setting". Within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the points of firing, the jarring caused by the explosions of the charges of these heavy guns destroys all eggs undergoing the process of incubation. Those who paid from $6 to $12 per setting for fancy eggs quite naturally feel the most provoked. An officer of the navy yard, who has quite a fancy for fine fowls had twenty hens setting in a shed in the rear of the yard battery.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Great Changes.

The editor of the Texas *Mirror*, published at Houston, reviews the past forty-eight years, and notes the great changes as follows:

We are astonished when we look back to the days of our youth, and glance at the changes that have transpired within our own recollection. In 1824, we mounted a flat boat, high up in the Kentucky river, loaded with tobacco and bale rope, and steered it to New Orleans: At that time the great Mississippi rolled its vast current from the mouth of the Ohio river to Natchez, Mississippi, through an unbroken wilderness. There was a small town at New Madrid, Missouri, a house or two at Chalk Banks, now Columbus, Kentucky; four small shanties at the fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, now Memphis; a few houses where Helena stands in Arkansas, and but one house at the Walnut Hills, where Vicksburg now stands. The whole distance down to Natchez may be regarded as a desolate wilderness.

The first steamboat was introduced into the waters of the Ohio river in 1817. In 1824 there were but three or four in all our Western waters. The old Care of Commerce, built in 1820, had a very large engine put in her small hull, when it was found that there was too much power for the size of the boat. To economize, and save the extra power from loss, a small barge was built and attached to her stern; after which she was called by the boatman, the "Cow and Calf."

We took passage from New Orleans on the "Favorite," on our first trip for Louisville, Ky., and made the quickest time then on record—thirteen days and ten hours! New Orleans at that time, was mostly populated by the French and Spanish. All that part of the city west of Canal street, was an open common, where the African negroes used to celebrate their Congo dances.

In 1836, when we made our first trip over the mountains, to visit the eastern cities, there was no "all rail" route across the mountains. From Pittsburg we set out in a canal boat, and then passed over the back bone of the Aleghanies by rail, on which we ascended and descended six or eight inclined planes by stationary engines.

In 1829 we moved to Illinois; and in 1830 spent most of the winter in Vandalia, then the seat of government, where the Legislature was in session. The whole town, Legislature and Supreme Court, were compelled to live on venison, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and corn bread.

It was "the year of the deep snow," and all communication was cut off from St. Louis for three or four months.

In 1835 St. Louis was but little more than a French village. All the business was done on Front street, with a few stores around the "Old Market" on Second and Market streets. The dwellings were chiefly on Third and Fourth streets. We shall not stop here to measure the improvement since that time. Everybody knows that it is now a city seven miles in length by four in breadth, with more than three hundred thousand inhabitants.

We were present when the first ground was broken, at St. Louis, for the first railroad west of the Mississippi. The address was delivered by Edward Bates, since Attorney General of the United States. It was the Atlantic and Pacific road, as then called, which now has its terminus at San Francisco on the Pacific. Not to mention the grand system of railroads that center at St. Louis, extending in all directions, even to Texas; we must allude to the stupendous bridge, now nearly completed, spanning the greatest river in the world, at St. Louis, and confessedly the most gigantic structure of the kind ever erected on earth.

In 1839 we were stationed at St. Peters, near the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi, when we had to travel from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, through a wilderness country, 300 miles by a canoe to reach the fort there established. In 1840 we took the census of what is now the State of Minnesota, in making one trip in our Missionary District, in a canoe, 1,200 miles in a circuit. We all know what a vast population fills that country now, with great lines of railroads and vast cities in all its parts.

MORTIMER MAYES A CONFESSION.—The Sacramento *Record* of the 9th says: The refusal of the Supreme Court to grant a new trial to Charles Mortimer, now under sentence of death, in all probability decides his fate. It is possible that an effort will be made to procure a further delay on the ground of insanity, but there is little reason to suppose that such an atempt can be successful, or that failing in it, there will be any interference on the part of the Executive. Under the circumstances, therefore, it may be well to state that Mortimer has made a full confession of the many crimes in the commission of which he has been concerned either as principal or accessory. The document, which has engaged the greater part of his time since he was sentenced to death, is in the form of a narrative of his life, and though it abounds with the most startling and often dreadful incidents, there is every reason to believe that he has neither exaggerated nor extenuated the main facts of his long career as a criminal. The confession forms quite a bulky volume, and is in the possession of the *Record*, in the columns of which journal it is proposed to publish the salient points, while the entire manuscript will be issued in book form.

A SOLDIER'S SENTIMENTS.—Harry Mighels, the witty and able editor of the Carson *Appeal*, was a soldier in the Union army during the entire war, we believe. He copies in his paper the telegraphic item from Louisville, Kentucky, conveying the inteligence that the Federal and Confederate soldiers are to join in the consecration of the graves of the soldiers on both sides, on the 30th of May, and remarks, that right over the graves of the dead is blue and gray, is where the right hand of a restored and understood friendship should be extended and grasped. If the soldiers who did the fighting "can come together over the green sods which grew under their terrible broadcast sowing of the seeds of death; if these are willing to break the sword and bury the hatchet, let us have peace and restored fellowship, and a significant, full-handed, manful forswearing of all old enmities and all rankling over the dreadful past. When this is going on, if ever it does go on, let all intrusive political hand-shakers retire to the rear and keep silent."

Chief Justice Chase—Account of His Last Hours.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune* has the following:

The first knowledge the people had that the Chief Justice of the United States was in New York, was conveyed in the brief announcement of his death. One week ago to-day the last decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court, and the Judges dispersed. Mr. Chase left Washington on Saturday morning and reached here that evening. He went directly to the house of his younger daughter, Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street. He spent Sunday quietly, riding to Central Park. On Monday morning, some of his friends who had learned of his arrival in the city came to pay their respects, and with one of the most intimate and trusted of them—Hiram Barney—he walked down the Fifth Avenue and discussed in a pleasant and familiar way the topics of the hour, and among them Charles Francis Adams' oration on Seward. In parting, Mr. Chase urged Mr. Barney to come and see him often, and exacted a promise that he should come next Wednesday morning. He did so, and came just in time to see him die.

On Monday evening there was not discernable any shadow of the disaster so fast approaching. He seemed in his usual health and in very good spirits, although complaining of a little fatigue, and entered into an animated conversation with those friends who were present. To one of them he detailed his plans for the coming Summer. This morning he was to have gone to Boston, remaining there with his relations two or three weeks. On returning, his intention was to stop in this city a few days, on his way to Washington, and after completing matters of business and domestic interest there, to make a journey to Colorado Springs by easy stages, visiting his friends in Cincinnati and at other points along the route. These plans he gave with the repeated and emphasized condition, "if I live."

About ten o'clock, the usual hour for retiring, he said, "Good night," and left the room. These were the last words he spoke, except, perhaps, that next morning his servant understood him to say "fire," in motioning toward the fireplace. On Wednesday morning about half-past six o'clock, his servant, entering his room, found him sleeping quietly with his hand under his face, as he habitually lay. On approaching the bed a few minutes later, the servant saw that the Chief Justice was seized with a spasm; his features were convulsed, and a light foam appeared on the lips. Drs. John G. Perry, Metcalf and Clark were at once summoned, and it was pronounced an apopleetic attack with paralysis of the left side.

The attack of June, 1870, was on the right side, and had virtually disappeared, there being still very slight traces of it in the lips and right hand. This attack was more unexpected from the fact that Mr. Chase was assured by his physicians last Summer that there was no longer any danger of a recurrence of a paralytic attack. From the time of the attack on Tuesday morning, he remained entirely unconscious. His head was motionless while his right arm was restlessly active. The convulsive spasms occurred frequently during the day and the doctors finally put their patient under the influence of chloroform, which was applied on a handkerchief to his face whenever a spasm was seen to be approaching. The effect was immediate. All the unremitting care and attention that effection could suggest found no response. At a few minutes after nine o'clock yesterday morning, it became evident that he was sinking fast; his breathing became more and more labored, until at ten o'clock precisely it ceased altogether. A spasmodic twitching beginning with the lower portion of the body followed, which lasted for a few seconds, and then all was still.

There were present in the room at the time, Senator Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, the Chief Justice's daughter, W. S. Hoyt, Mrs. Janet R. C. Hoyt, Mrs. Edwin Hoyt and Hiram Barney.

The remains of the Chief Justice will lie at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rutherford Place, from Friday noon till Saturday, to afford an opportunity of seeing them. Dr. Tyng will conduct the funeral ceremonies, and the Rev. Dr. Hall will preach the sermon. The funeral takes place at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after which the body will be forwarded to Washington for temporary interment in the Congressional Cemetery.

A large number of the friends of Mr. Chase called at the house of Mr. Hoyt, his son-in-law, last night and this morning, desiring to take a last look at the body and offer condolence to the mourners. Dispatches were received to-day from General Sherman, ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, and other prominent persons, saying they will be present at the funeral. The face presents a natural appearance, and no token of acute suffering is perceptible. A smile still lingers about the features as though he had passed away with pleasant thoughts and without pain.

For a week preceding his death, Chief Justice Chase had been in the habit of constantly reading or having read to him a work called "Worth of the Soul" and other sermons.

Business at the Court House to-day is generally suspended owing to the adjournment of nearly all branches of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, out of respect to Chief Justice Chase. In the United States Courts appropriate remarks were made and an adjournment taken. The Court of General Sessions also adjourned.

COLUMBUS (O.), May 8.—On the assembling of the Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice White announced the death of Chief Justice Chase, and thereupon the Court adjourned out of respect to his memory. Governor Noyes has directed the flags on the State House to be placed at half-mast, and has sent the following telegram to W. E. Hoyt, son-in-law of Mr. Chase, New York: "Ohio profoundly mourns the death of the Chief Justice, and all our people tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. A great man has fallen and the nation is in sorrow."

NEW YORK, May 10.—The funeral of Chief Justice Chase to-day was very imposing, in its simplicity and in the character of the assemblage, embracing a large congregation of the most prominent public men, of all shades of political opinion and of all professions.

The pall-bearers were Hamilton Fish, Irvin McDowell, William T. Sherman, Gerrit Smith, William Cullen Bryant, Mayor Havemeyer, Gideon Welles, Hiram Barney, William M. Evarts, John J. Cisco, Charles O'Conor, and Whitelaw Reid.

The Funeral ceremonies commenced at three o'clock, Dr. Tyng reading the Episcopal service. The attendance was very large.

The remains were this evening escorted to the Washington train. On arriving at the Capital, they will be placed in the Supreme Court Room, which has been tastefully draped in mourning. The Court Room will be open to visitors from 10 to 5 on Sunday and from 9 to 12 on Monday, when Dr. Tiffany will preach the sermon. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Nearly all the Departments are closed, and the flags all over the city are at half-mast in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. The funeral on Monday is expected to be a very imposing affair.

The President will make no appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Chase until the meeting of Congress.

The Three Bright Planets.

The three bright planets, Jupiter, Venus and Mars, are now in this firmament. About half-past 7 o'clock this evening and for several evenings to come, Venus, the brightest, with her soft silvery effulgence, will be sinking in the west some fifteen degrees above the horizon—the imperial Jupiter, next in brilliancy, will be directly overhead, and fiery-eyed Mars will be rising in the east, about fifteen degrees above the horizon—the three being in the form of a bow with its top bending southward. We may here say, for the benefit of our young readers who take an interest in such matters, that the inferior planet, Venus—that is, a planet whose orbit is between the earth and the sun—though the brightest of all the planets, is not quite so large as the earth, while Jupiter is over a thousand times as large; but while Venus is but fifty to sixty million miles, Jupiter is four hundred million miles away. South of Venus, and almost on a parallel line inclining upward, are some of the principal constellations visible in the northern hemisphere—Taurus, Orion and Canis Mayor. The three bright stars about a yard apart commonly known as the yard stars, forming the belt of Orion, point in one direction to the pinkish star Aldebaren, being one of the five stars in shape of a V, and which is known as the eye of the Bull, and to the Pleiades, or several stars in the neck of the Bull; and they point in other direction to Sirius, a brilliant white star in the mouth of the Dog. Sirius, or the dog star, is the most brilliant of all the fixed stars, and is the nearest to the earth; but small as it appears because of its enormous distance, it is known to be more than a thousand times larger in size than the sun.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Party Tests.

The Colusa *Sun* is at a loss to know just what test ought to be adopted by the Democracy at their primary elections this year. It says it would not do to admit only those who voted for Greeley, for this would rule out a great many of the best Democrats in the State; nor would it be practicable or proper to make the test on the vote for Luttrell for the same reason as above, and also because many of the staunchest Republicans voted for him who do not intend to coöperate further with the Democrats. It, therefore, proposes a future test; that is, that all be permitted to vote at the primaries who will pledge themselves to support the ticket nominated by the Convention. The *Examiner* thinks this future test arrangement may work well in the country where people are honest and virtuous, but won't do for the city. It proposes that each County Committee order that, in every instance of a challenged vote, the applicant shall be required to swear that he did not vote for Grant and Wilson. The *Examiner's* plan would rule out all who have not heretofore coöperated with the Democrats but desire to do so this year. Such a course does well enough for a powerful majority party, but is a poor way to get recruits. It seems to us that the plan proposed by the *Sun* is the most practical and best. The *Examiner* may know of special reasons why its recommendations should be adopted in San Francisco, but they will not bear a general application. The people this year are coming together to elect good men, and old party shackles are going to hang very loosely upon them. We have never known a time when so general a determination was expressed to vote for the best men regardless of party as at this time.—*Solano Democrat.*

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.—Gov. Hendricks defines his position upon the political situation very sensibly, as follows:

"My visit to Washington City had nothing whatever to do with political matters, and whilst there I had less conversation in relation to parties and party organizations than at any former visit to that city; and I was quite surprised when I learned that newspaper correspondents attributed to me any political purpose. A cause in the Supreme Court and some business in the Departments occupied nearly all my time, and my conversations with friends and acquaintances upon public and political matters were casual and without arrangement, and I might say without design. I have expressed the hope which I earnestly entertain that all who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the public service shall so act together as to restore integrity and economy to that service, and place public authority once more upon a constitutional basis. How this may be best accomplished, whether through our existing organization, or by a movement introducing new elements, should be carefully considered, and the action of the Democratic, Liberal and Reform element in the States will probably suggest the best general action. I believe a large majority of the people desire a change in the Administration, and the practical question is:—How they shall come together with a view to that end? Very truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS."

THE San Francisco *Call* relates the story that a day or more since a man called at the United States Mint and demanded one hundred and fifty ounces of gold, which he had deposited there in 1858. The money was returned to him.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, May 16th, 1873.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats and Liberals have carried the local elections in New Jersey.

COMING.—Henry Ward Beecher has announced that he will visit this coast during May or June.

DEAD.—Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, died of paralysis on the 7th instant.

EXECUTED.—Devine was hanged in San Francisco on Wednesday, for murder, and Mortimer in Sacramento yesterday, for the same crime.

THE NARROW GAUGE.—Work has been commenced in earnest on the Narrow Gauge Railroad at Benicia, and the managers say it will be urged forward as fast as enterprise, capital and muscle can accomplish it.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.—The Darien ship canal expedition has returned to New York. It is reported that the canal by Napipi and Deguado rivers would be twenty-eight miles long with a three-mile tunnel, and would cost $70,000,000.

ANOTHER BATTLE.—A dispatch from Yreka the 13th says that another battle had occurred with the Modocs who attacked Capt. Hasbrauck's command. After killing several of our men the Indians were repulsed and fled to their strongholds.

NO RAIN YET.—During the early part of the week appearances indicated rain, but it has not yet come and the said indications have passed. We will continue to hope, however, as long as rain would benefit the crops. The weather is cool and pleasant otherwise.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Vallejo *Daily Independent* and weekly *Solano Democrat* have been sold by J. F. Linthicum to Thos. L. Thompson, who was formerly a partner with Mr. Linthicum in those papers. Mr. Thompson is also proprietor of the *Sonoma Democrat*.

NOT TAXABLE.—The Supreme Court has decided that "a tax on a solvent debt for money loaned, where secured by mortgage or otherwise, presents a case of double taxation, and is in violation of that clause of the Constitution which requires taxation to be equal and uniform." So that hereafter notes and mortgages will not be regarded in making the assessment roll, and as will be seen elsewhere, County Assessors have been notified by the State Board of Equalization to that effect.

OFFICERS.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of California: M. W. Grand Patriarch, George H. Morrison, of Virginia, Nevada; M. E. Grand High Priest, Samuel Isaaks, of Shasta; R. W. Grand Sen. Warden, Albert Shepard, of San Francisco; R. W. Grand Scribe, T. Rogers Johnson, of San Francisco; R. W. Grand Treasurer, David Hunter, of San Francisco; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, G. Warner, of Petaluma; R. W. Grand Representative, C. H. Randall, of Sonora, Tuolumne County. Trustees, Louis Soher, of San Francisco; J. A. McClellan, of San Francisco; George M. Garwood, of San Francisco.

BAD IN ITS EFFECT.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court, exempting all solvent debts from taxation, it seems to us cannot fail to work injustice and positive injury—the very thing attempted to be avoided. It will throw nearly the entire burden of taxation upon real estate property holders and exempt the heaviest capitalists and money lenders almost entirely from taxation. Consequently the prorata of taxation will be insufficient to carry on the local and State governments; and the probability is that the county Boards of Equalization will find it necessary to raise the assessments at least 25 or 30 per cent. It is right to prevent "double taxation," but will not this decision nullify that clause in the constitution which requires taxation to be uniform. No class of property should be required to pay more taxes than its proportion of the whole wealth of the community would call for; but unless we are mistaken this decision will have the effect to bring about just that state of things.

TO ALL COUNTY ASSESSORS.—The State Board of Equalization met Monday, and issued the following circular letter of instructions to all the Assessors in the State:

SACRAMENTO, May 12, 1873.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered May 8th, 1873, in the cases of Savings and Loan Society vs. Austin, and Bartlett Doe et al. vs. Austin, the doctrine of the cases of People vs. McCreary, People vs. Eddy, Lick vs. Austin, and People vs. Whartenby, is practically overruled, and it is held that solvent debts of all kinds are not subject to taxation. You will, therefore, in making your assessment, omit all solvent debts, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, State, county and municipal bonds, notes, judgments for money, scrip, county warrants, and all other evidences of indebtedness. And where you have for the present fiscal year made such assessments, you will cancel the same before the delivery of the assessment book to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as required by section 3,654 of the Political Code.

Rules V, VI, VII, XXIII and XXV, adopted by this Board February 24th, 1872, so far as in conflict with the foregoing instructions, have been repealed.

J. J. GREEN,
SMITH BROWN,
A. P. CATLIN,
State Board of Equalization.
J. G. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Failure of the Hall Arctic Expedition.

The following telegram is published by the daily papers. It seems strange that when there is so little possible to be gained by these expeditions to the frozen regions so much life and treasure should be sacrificed in carrying them out:

ST. JOHN (N. B.), May 13.—Intense excitement prevails here, owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well, and are in good health and spirits. Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death, and gradually sank, dying at 3:25 A. M. Meyers says he never gave up the hope of being rescued, but never wants to get in so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the Esquimaux. Meyers makes the following statement: "Captain Hall returned from the sledge expedition October 24th, and was taken ill on the same night. The next morning he found the left side of his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8th, when he died. When the party separated from the ship, it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for over two months, with a couple of hours' light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us; but we had to take to the boat to get on another ice field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since April. On the night of the 22d of April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed off. Several times after being rescued, their feet and hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered, and are now almost well."

Letter from New Mexico.

[The following letter from our old townsman J. T. Read was received by his brother, A. G. Read, a few days since, and will be read with interest by the many acquaintances of the writer in this community, for whose information we are permitted to publish it:]

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO,
April 29th, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER:—Doubtless you are anxious to know what my opinion is of New Mexico. In justice to the country and myself I could not express an opinion at present, but will state what I have seen in traveling along the stage road.

From Pueblo, in Colorado, (the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad) to Trinidad, near the line of New Mexico, is ninety miles. All along this part of our route we cross streams every five or ten miles, flowing eastward from their source in the Rocky Mountains. The streams are small, but afford abundance of water at this season of the year for any amount of stock, though I am told that in dry seasons water is very scarce during the summer months. With plenty of water this would be, in my opinion, a fair stock country—the winters being mild and the grass fair. From Trinidad to Santa Fe, two hundred and ten miles, the road passes through a rolling country until it strikes the mountains within seventy-five miles of Santa Fe. Up to this point the grass is excellent—much better than in Colorado, though not so well watered. Through all of this country there is an abundant supply of fuel, both wood and coal. As for timber sufficiently large for lumber, this can be obtained only in the mountains. The grass, a species of gramina, of two or three varieties, grows sufficiently large for most of this country to have been burned off this Spring. There is but little stock in this region, which is probably owing to the fact that a large portion of it is claimed as grants, and about which there is a great deal of dispute and diversity of opinion as to whether it belongs to the grantees or the government.

As to the agricultural resources of this country, so far as I have seen, my judgment is that they are limited, though there is a large proportion of the country over which we have traveled that would produce abundantly, if seasonable. There is not, nor can there be any farming done except along the streams where the land can be irrigated. Nearly all the land susceptible of irrigation is occupied principally by Mexicans, who are content with their indifferent farming implements indifferently applied, to make an indifferent living. As to the climate, I am prepared to say that we have enjoyed but two or three pleasant days on our trip. Most of the time it has been cold enough to require a pair of blankets wrapped around us to make us comfortable. I have seen it cold enough for ice to form two inches thick in a vessel left out during the night; besides, we have had a great deal of high wind, though the old settlers tell us this is a very unusual Spring; that during the winter they have had but two or three days of disagreeable weather, and that they rarely ever have, during the winter months, as much disagreeable weather as they have had during the last month. In one thing they all agree, that this is the healthiest country on the globe, and in this I am inclined to agree with them.

We have traveled down the Rio Grande some forty-five miles. The bottom lands along the streams thus far are from one-fourth to two and one-half miles wide, and are farmed by Indians and Mexicans—several villages of each being situated upon the bank of the river. Below here, and where we came to it, some of the land is first class, though a portion of it is quite sandy. It all produces good grain by irrigation—without which nothing is raised. Considerable fruit is raised, such as apples, apricots, peaches and grapes; and an article of wine better than our own California wine is made here. There are some beautiful places along the river, but all of them small tracts.

We have not decided what direction we will take from here, but will go either East or West. In either case we will return to the Rio Grande and proceed down to El Paso. The party are all well and in good spirits.

J. T. READ.

THE COLUSA DEMOCRACY.—At a meeting of the Colusa County Democratic Committee on the 6th instant it was decided to hold the Convention for nominating county officers on the 28th of June. The Primaries will be held on the 21st of June, when the following test oath will be prescribed where parties are challenged: "I solemnly swear that I have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and will support the Democratic ticket that is nominated by the Democratic County Convention to be held at Colusa June 28th, 1873," and if the party challenged refuses to take the oath, his vote must be rejected.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HALL,

Saturday Evening, May 17th.

First Appearance here of the Great American Comedian,

YANKEE ADDAMS!

In his wonderful impersonations of Down East Characters.

During the evening, CAPT. C. S. MORTON will delineate

Sawyer's Panorama,

Consisting of nearly *Three Thousand feet of Canvas* descriptive of scenes and incidents of

—THE—

Great American Rebellion!

☞ For particulars see bills of the day. my16

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the Democratic County Convention, I will be a candidate for the office of **Tax Collector** at the ensuing election, and if nominated and elected will endeavor to fulfil the duties of said office in a manner satisfactory to the Taxpayers of Yolo County.

W. A. HENRY.

M. O. HARLING, of Buckeye, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector** of Yolo County, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MILTON DALE, Esq., of West Grafton, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector,** subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Yolo County.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. H. HARLAN announces himself as a candidate for **Sheriff** of Yolo County, at the next general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to February 6th, 1872, and Warrants Nos. 1745, 1746, 1748, 1753, 1751. Registered February 6th, 1872.

ON THE ROAD FUND,

Prior to March 8th, 1871, and Warrants Nos. 635, 636, 637, 638. Registered March 8th, 1871.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to November 13th, 1871, and Warrant No. 1581. Registered Nov. 13th, 1871.

J. C. KEAN,
Treasurer Yolo County.

Woodland, May 15th, 1873. my16-3t

New Advertisements.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I have determined to dispose of my entire

STOCK OF GOODS!

—ALSO—

Store Fixtures, Safe, Etc., Etc.,

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

—AND—

RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS!

From this date until all is disposed of, my goods will be sold at

San Francisco Auction Prices,

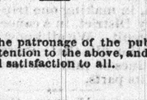
FOR CASH!

All purchasers are urgently invited to call and select for themselves, as I am confident they can

Do Better at My Store than Elsewhere!

HENRY ARONSON.

May 15th, 1873. my16-tf

May,  **1873.**

READ! READ THIS!!

NEW

BOOT and SHOE

STORE!

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public of Woodland and vicinity that they will open the store formerly occupied by MR. SELIG HYMAN,

On or about the 15th of May,

1873,

With a fine and well selected stock of

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S,

—AND—

Men's and Boys'

BROGANS AND GAITERS,

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

ETC., ETC.,

Which they will sell at the most

REASONABLE PRICES.

Soliciting the patronage of the public we would call attention to the above, and promise to give full satisfaction to all.

☞ *CALL AND TRY US!* ☜

Respectfully,

L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

my2 WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,

Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—

ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware. Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.*

my2-3m

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the Auditor and Treasurer of Yolo County, for the Quarter Ending April 30th, 1873.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO, } AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 5th, 1873.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of Section 4229 of the Political Code, we herewith present your Honorable Body with Report of the operations of the County Treasury of Yolo County for the months of February, March and April, 1873.

Woodland, Yolo Co., May 5th, 1873.

D. SCHINDLER, Auditor.
A. C. KEAN, Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND.

Jan. 31, 1873, To Bal. in Fund..$14,172 96

Receipts.

April 30, 1873, To delinquent property tax 1870..	$10 93	
" " " 1871	60 90	
" " " 1872	2028 20	
" Publication Fees..	50 75	
" Property tax, 1873	87 79	
" Deln. St. poll " 1870	1 92	
" " " 1871	4 08	
" Mrchndse licenses	56 70	
" Peddlers' "	85 50	
" Liquor "	357 50	
" Auctioneers' "	6 75	
" Bankers' "	22 50	
" Jack "	18 00	
" Stallion "	180 00	
" Allowance from State at settlement of Co. Treasurer	725 48	

Disbursements.

Apr. 30, By Redeemd war'nts		$12,172 09
" Balance in Fund		5,677 01
	$17,849 10	$17,849 10

FLOATING DEBT.

Jan. 31, 1873, To Warrants outstanding	$41,868 82	
Apr. 30, 1873, To War'ts reg'd	9,292 75	
" By " red'md outstdg		$12,172 09
		38,989 48
	$51,161 57	$51,161 57

HOSPITAL FUND.

Jan. 31, '73, To am't in Treas'y		$2531 21
Receipts.		
Apr. 30, '73 To Del prop tax, '70	$4 38	
" " " 1871	19 08	
" " " 1872	415 73	
" Property tax, 1873	18 38	
" Money returned to the Fund drawn but not approp'd	42 75	
Disbursements.		
Apr. 30, By Redeemd War'nts		$2,537 81
" Balance in fund...		493 70
	$3031 51	$3031 51

FLOATING DEBT.

Jan. 31, '73, To Warnts outstg	$10,504 11	
Apr. 30, '73 " registerd	2,747 52	
" By " redeemd		$2,537 81
" " outst'ng		10,713 82
	$13,251 63	$13,251 63

ROAD FUND.

Jan. 31, '73, To Bal in Fund....	$5,666 17	
Receipts.		
Apr. 30, '73, To Del prop tax, '70,	$6 57	
" " " 1871,	32 75	
" " " 1872	1015 60	
" Property tax, 1873,	45 28	
" Del. Road Poll 1870,	3 00	
" " " 1871,	9 00	
" " " 1872,	88 83	
Disbursements.		
Apr. 30, By Redeemd war'nts		$6,220 60
" By Balance in fund..		677 18
	$6,897 78	$6,897 78

FLOATING DEBT.

Jan. 31, '73, To War'ts outstg	$63,476 86	
Apr. 30, '73, " registerd	2,408 33	
" By " red'md		$6,220 60
" " " outst'ng		59,664 59
	$65,885 19	$65,885 19

SCHOOL FUND.

Jan. 31, '73 To Bal in Fund,	$12,741 16	
Receipts.		
Apr. 30, '73 To Del prop tax, '70,	$6 57	
" " " '71,	32 77	
" " " '72,	632 80	
" Property tax, '73,	31 00	
" Del Dog " '70,	2 00	
" " " " '71,	3 00	
" State Poll '70,	1 50	
" " " '71,	4 50	
" " " '72,	168 60	
" County Poll " '74,	937 00	
" Del. Sp'l School '71,	2 15	
" " " '72,	716 02	
" Counties' portion of State S'l Fund	4,433 11	
Disbursements.		
Apr. 30, By Apport'd to Distr's		$17,788 78
" By Redeemd Warnts		80 00
" Balance in Fund		1,964 45
	$19,833 23	$19,833 23

CONTINGENT FUND.

Jan. 31, '73 To bal'e in Fund..	$891 80	
Disbursements.		
Apr. 30, By Redeemd Warnts		$413 82
" Balance in Fund		477 98
	$891 80	$891 80

SWAMP LAND FUND—DISTRICT No. 108.

Jan. 31, '73, To bal'e in Fund,	$20 04	
Apr. 30, '73, By Bal'e in Fund,		$20 04
	$20 04	$20 04

BOUNTY FUND.

Jan. 31, '73 To Bal'e in Fund,	$565 25	
Receipts.		
Jan. 31, '73, To del prop tax, '71	1 10	
April 30, " Prop tax, '72	18 89	
" " Prop tax, '73	82	
Disbursements.		
April 30, By Redeemd Wrnts,		$46 50
" Balance in Fund,		539 56
	$586 06	$586 06

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—BALANCES.

	Overpaid.	St. Fund.	Co. Fund
Woodland		$413 36	$182 94
Buchanan		155 41	213 59
Washington		149 85	326 78
Cottonwood		100 79	372 74
Prairie		80 20	252 06
Cache Creek	03		37 62
Grafton		266 09	261 46
Franklin	24 63		506 17
Putah		82 29	586 03
Buckeye		21	782 67
Cacheville		25 94	271 41
Grand Island		19 29	
Merritt		60 61	117 02
Filmore		66 14	43 11
Plainfield		25 95	1044 31
Willow Slough		50 68	24 61
Monument		50 58	83 55
Pine Grove		77 94	534 09
Cañon		46 90	330 29
Union		69 47	330 76
Woodland Prairie		36 44	195 65
Richland	32	4 70	
Center	5 50	8 29	
Sacramento River		39 85	577 11
Monitor		121 67	448 54
Eureka		75 97	298 56
Gordon		107 20	190 64
Capay		35 02	35 62
Fairfield		120 57	356 89
Enterprise		50 93	290 41
Liberty		121 71	406 72
Pleasant Prairie		5 87	50 21
Vernon		49 08	150 20
Fairview	04		124 35
Spring Lake		44 91	246 49
Yolo		62 08	304 90
Mount Pleasant		78 08	180 04
North Grafton		163 36	316 21
Montgom'ry		46 52	06
Lisbon		65 41	413 05
Haight		87 85	218 78
Clover	72		168 39
Totals	$6 61	$3092 35	$11,771 93

State Fund	$3092 35	
County Fund	11,771 93	
Less amount overpaid		6 61
Bal. in Districts April 30, 1873		14,857 67
	$14,864 28	$14,864 28

WOODLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT REDEMPTION AND INTEREST FUND.

Jan. 31, '73, To Bal. in hand	$2314 36	
Receipts.		
April 30, '73, To taxes on Property for 1872	$95 78	
Disbursements.		
April 30, '73, By Redemption of Coupons—upon the Bonds of this Fund		$2238 09
" Balance in fund....		72 05
	$2410 14	$2410 14

RECAPITULATION.

General Fund	$5,677 01
Hospital do	493 70
Road do	677 18
School do	1,964 45
Contingent Fund	477 98
Swamp Land Dist No 108 do	20 04
Bounty Fund	539 56
School Districts	14,857 67
Woodland Redemption and Interest Fund	72 05
Bal in Treasury, April 30, '73	24,779 64
	$24,779 64 $24,779 64

FLOATING DEBT.

General Fund	$38,068 46
Hospital Fund	10,713 82
Road Fund	59,664 59
Total Warrants Outstanding April 30th, 1873	$109,367 80
	$109,367 80 $109,367 80

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE!

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage, Blasting-Powder, Fuse, Amunition, Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

fe8-3m GRAY & WOOD.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

mh22-3m

LUMBER DEALERS,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

mh22-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. fe15-3m

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. apl2-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY,

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ap25-3m Woodland.

THE RUSH.

That elegant new store known as the

WHITE HOUSE,

(*Opp. Hesperian College, Woodland,*)

Has, notwithstanding the general cry of dull times, been doing

A LIVELY TRADE

Ever since its opening, on the 1st instant. We have a large and elegant stock of

SPRING GOODS!

Which all are invited to call and examine The rush for seasonable goods is now toward the

White House!

ALEXANDER & CO.

Woodland, April 10th, 1873. ap12

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors, CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. mh8

COLEMAN'S Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.

It is also an invaluable **EUCALYPTUS** remedy for all diseases of the mucous and serous membranes such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, ETC.

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

my2-1yis

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building

Cor. Main and First Streets,

OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL,

Where he invites his his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity.

ap25-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER.

HAY-YARD TO LET!

THE BEST LOCATION IN THE COUNTY.

The undersigned will rent to any responsible party, his Feed Yard and Sheds, comprising 1½ acres of ground, adjoining Thomas & Hunt's new warehouses at the Woodland Railroad Depot, for the season or longer, as may be agreed upon. For particulars inquire of R. HILLER, Proprietor.

Woodland, April 30th, 1873. ap12-tf

WANTED. We will give men and women

Business that will Pay

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address, **J. LATHAM & CO.,**

my9-6w 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

House and Lot for Sale.

Wishing to leave the State on business, I offer for sale, cheap, my House and Lot in the Town of Woodland.

No objections to taking as part payment a span of good Horses or Mules.

I have also a No. 1 HAY Ppress, New, which I will sell cheap.

R. B. DINSMORE.

Woodland, Cal., May 7th, 1873. my9-1m

BLACK RALPH.

This celebrated young trotting Stallion will make the season of 1873 alternately at Knight's Landing and Woodland. For particulars see posters.

N.B.—Breeders of fine stock should take a look at him before contracting elsewhere.

mh8-2m GEORGE ELLIS.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

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I have also a No. 1 HAY PRESS, New, which I will sell cheap.

R. B. DINSMORE.

Woodland, Cal., May 7th, 1873. my9-1m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF RESTITUTION and Execution issued out of the Fifth Judicial District Court in and for the County of Yolo and State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said Court on the Twenty-eighth day of March A. D. 1873, in favor of the Sacramento Savings Bank, plaintiff, for the sums of Six Hundred Dollars ($600) in damages, and Four Hundred and Eighty-two Dollars and Thirty-five cents ($482.35) in costs, and against John Hynes, defendant, I have levied on the following property, to wit: East half of south-east quarter of section Twenty-four (24) Township Nine (9) north, range Two (2) east, standing in the name of H. H. Scott on the Records of Yolo County.

Notice is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of MAY, A. D. 1873, at Two o'clock P. M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said JOHN HYNES, defendant, in and to the above described property, at the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, California, at public

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, May 16th, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & CO., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 4th, 1873, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:40 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:57 A.M.
" Knights Landing..... *12:25 P.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:40 P.M.
" Knights Landing..... *8:55 P.M.
" Knights Landing..... †4:52 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

may9]

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

LAW CALENDER.—Following is the calender of cases for the May Term of District Court to commence on Monday next:

R. L. Beamer vs. W. F. Head—Motion to retax costs; G. W. Chesley vs. J. F. Dinwiddie—Demurrer; Sprague vs. Brownell—Demurrer to amend answer; Higgins vs. Peck—Motion for new trial; Simpson vs. Hoag—Demurrer to answer; Dresbach vs. Houx & Merring; Stephens et al. vs. Town of Woodland—Motion for new trial; Greiner vs. Weimer—Demurrer; Briggs vs. Yolo County—Demurrer; Lambert vs. Asberry—Demurrer; Linderman vs. Keithly et al.—Demurrer; Saunders vs. Huston et al.—Demurrer; Curtis vs. Steel et al.—Demurrer; Merring et al. vs. Darby—Demurrer; Wilcox vs. Stoutenberg—Demurrer; Viers vs. Asberry—Demurrer; Laugenour vs. Pierce—Default entered; Sandrock vs. Greiner—Demurrer; King vs. Montgomery—Demurrer; Green & Trainor vs. Dresbach—Demurrer; Hubbard vs. Hext—Demurrer; Brown vs. Brown—Demurrer; Freman & Bro. vs. Jamison et al.—Default entered; Saunders vs. Saunders—Demurrer; Sprague vs. Beamer—Demurrer; Sprague vs. Clanton—Demurrer; Wm. Inman et al. vs. Caroline Howard; Bank of Woodland vs. Isabell Ball—Default entered; Powell vs. Powell—Default entered; Waring vs. McClory; Wright vs. Carpenter et al; Wright vs. Roseberry et al.; Wright vs. Husted; Wright vs. Eibes et al.; Moore vs. Frall; Covall vs. Yolo County; Dresbach vs. Wristen; W. D. Wristen vs. Wm. Dresbach and Freidlander; Clear Lake Water Co. vs. Lake County; Taylor vs. Drake; Ward vs. Wood; Briggs vs. Yolo County; O. Farrell vs. Harney; Stephens vs. Collins; Welch vs. Welch; Simpson vs. Simpson; Hopkins vs. Tiffe et al.

CATHOLIC CHURCH CONFIRMATION.—Washington Hall was well filled last Sunday morning to witness the ceremonies previously announced to take place. The Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany, the highest dignitary of the Catholic Church on this Coast, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Gallagher in charge of this parish. The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to forty-five persons, who thus became full members of the church. Twenty-five others received the first communion. The recipients were handsomely and appropriately clad and the ceremonies very interesting. A convert from Methodism was received into the church in the evening. The Archbishop delivered an able discourse upon the divinity of the Catholic religion, which was proved from scripture, reason and prescription, and which was listened to with very marked attention.

RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED.—The Board of Supervisors on Tuesday last passed an ordinance granting the California Pacific Railroad Company the right locate and construct a track and to run their cars theron and along, on the north side of Front street, in the town of Knights Landing, in the county of Yolo, for the purpose of loading and moving grain and other produce, etc., with proper restrictions and provisions as to planking track, the grade, etc.

DISTRICT COURT.—The May term of this Court commences next Monday. Elsewhere we give the cases to come up as they appear on the calendar. Judge Ramage's health is said to be too poor to allow him to occupy the bench; but we understand he will be present at the opening and will be assisted by Judge Wheeler, of the Nineteenth District Court, San Francisco.

ECLIPSE.—The eclipse of the moon occurred on Monday morning last exactly as predicted by the astronomers. The earth's shadow began to creep upon the eastern portion of the moon's surface about twenty minutes past twelve A. M.; the total eclipse occurred about fifteen minutes past three and the shadow did not entirely disappear until after daylight.

FARMERS' CLUB.—The Club meets to-morrow. We understand it is proposed to resolve the Club into a Grange, which shall be composed entirely of farmers and possibly a few others who are known to be in sympathy with them. Of course farmers ought to have the ruling voice in the management of their own affairs.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The third Quarterly Meeting for Woodland charge will be held at the M. E. Church, beginning on Saturday evening next. Rev. G. R. Gober, of Kingley Chapel, is expected to preach Saturday evening and on Sunday morning and evening. All are invited.

CLOSING OUT.—Henry Aronson, one of Woodland's oldest merchants, has determined to dispose of his stock of goods as rapidly as possible, and therefore offers them at greatly reduced rates. Fixtures, safe, etc., for sale at a bargain. The location is one of the best in town.

OPENING PARTY.—Messrs. Hilliker & Loranger will give an Opening Party at their hall in Cottonwood on Friday evening next, May 23d, to which the public are respectfully invited. Tickets, $3. *

CONFORMING.—The sidewalk in front of the Bank and Odd Fellows' Block has been lowered to conform with the established street grade, and a substantial porch is now being erected upon it.

READINGS.—G. L. Vaughan, the old Pioneer Minstrel, will give an entertainment of select readings at the Court House on Friday evening, May 16th, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

LUMBER.—L. B. Ruggles has received 100,000 feet of redwood lumber from Mendocino, and 200,000 feet of pine from Puget Sound.

Letter from Coroner Edson—He Proposes to Run for Sheriff.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, May 14th, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YOLO DEMOCRAT:—SIR:—I would respectfully announce to the voters of Yolo County that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this County, subject to any Convention that will nominate me, or on my own hook, if I can't do any better.

In offering my name I do so with some reluctance, as every other candidate is fortunate enough to have some friend to announce him, and it is a great strain on my modesty to have to herald my own praises; but I find, on inquiry, all my friends want the same office. I base my claims—

I. On my having lived twenty-four years in the county. I have fought, bled and dried out for several years, including the present season.

II. I occupy the honorable position of Coroner, and I believe officers should have the preference over high privates.

III. In case I am elected there will be no dissatisfaction about the appointment of my deputies; for, unlike General Grant, I have no brothers-in-law to provide for; but I have seven boys and one girl, and I propose to appoint all my deputies out of my own family. I admit my present office is a very profitable one, and most men would be satisfied with the money made out of it in two years; but when I consider the heavy bond I gave for the performance of the duty, and my ability to give any bond required, I am emboldened to submit my claims to the honest voters of Yolo for the office of Sheriff. My record as Coroner is without blemish, and I defy any of my subjects to say aught against me.

My political record is as it ought to be: in '52 I voted for Pierce; in '56 for Buchanan, in '60 for Breckenridge, in '64 for McClellan, in '68 for Seymour, but in '72 I did not vote at all, as I am a follower of Hahnemann, and, consequently, prejudiced against bitter pills.

I have not yet made up my mind about the Railroad question; in fact I have not seen Governor Stanford. All I can say about the monopoly at present is, that they killed a heifer for me last winter, and I asked them for damages, but they could not see it in that light. As a last resort I told them that I was going to run for office; when Crocker replied: "Dan, your money is ready for you; get it whenever you want it." So, you see, I have not been tampered with.

Now, what I want you to do is this: I want you to bring my name forward; tell all the good you know about me, and forget all you know against me. I don't want to pay out any money on uncertainties, but if I get nominated by either party I will pay up my back dues on your paper, and if elected I will serve the papers on your delinquent subscribers free gratis. Yes, I will do more than that; I will give the County Printing to the Party that nominates me; but if I have to elect myself, I will give it to the *Sacramento Record*. A Word to the wise is sufficient. DANIEL WEBSTER EDSON.

P. S.—I once was showing my Webster Head to a party of friends, when one of them remarked that it looked more like a Clay head; of course he meant the head of Henry Clay.

D. W. E.

New York *Herald* and *Tribune* pease copy.

TRIAL JURY.—The following are the names of the jurymen for the May Term of the District Court: Daniel Haber, R. B. Mosby, Wm. H. Cunningham, P. Krull, C. D. Morin, J. M. Cook, A. Griffith, W. G. Hunt, W. N. Huston, Francis Bullard, J. H. Jackson, George Webber, C. Johnson, C. Lutzenburger, David Barnes, W. L. Ogburn, Wm. Hainey, D. L. Parrott, S. P. Pond, Fred. Babel, Thos. L. DuBose, Columbus Hatcher, Patrick Nolan, F. S. Gwin, Chas. F. Reed, Wash. McGriff, J. B. Gose, A. C. Turner, James Baird, Leonard Knight, Stephen Howard, Samuel Carpenter, Geo. Woodward, W. C. Armstrong, Samuel Mattox, J. R. Parrott, E. Jacobs, J. F. Friggins, W. T. King, Wat. Huston.

WITHDRAWAL.—Mr. D. Crane, of the firm of Beach, Sovereign & Co., in the carriage and wagon making and blacksmithing business, in this place, has sold out his interest to the remaining members, who will conduct the business under the same firm name as heretofore.

MONSTER EGGS.—We were presented with a couple of hen's eggs the other day from Mr. H. B. Wood's ranch, one of which measured seven and a quarter and the other eight inches in circumference.

YANKEE ADDAMS.—This eccentric comedian and caricaturist will give one of his inimitable entertainments at Washington Hall on Saturday evening next, May 17th. See advertisement.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—An explosion occurred on the 13th in the Pleton coal mine, near Halifax, from which the mine took fire and seventy-five men lost their lives.

THE *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness, it is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," he would, no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

CHAPPED HANDS are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed over the hands two or three times a-day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors and others will do well to remember this.

IT IS NO WONDER that invalids lose faith in all specifics, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken sides with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cantharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced with disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, etc., would be much less than it now is. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh, seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease. my16-1m

MARRIED.

Near Cacheville, April 13th, at the residence of the bride's father, George L. Wirth and Rosa Buob, both of Yolo County.

DIED.

At Cacheville, May 9th, Maria M., wife of Charles W. Hadley, aged 34 years.

At the County Hospital, May 9th, Wm. Welch, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years.

Cacheville Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CACHVILLE, May 13th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—As the Modoc and crop questions have somewhat subsided, our citizens have again taken up that of railroad. Railroad questions are always dark, and therefore impossible to discuss with any certainty; that is, until we are convinced beyond all doubt, which latter is the case with us at present. The line of the California Pacific is permanently located between Woodland and the Ohio House, via Cachville, to be constructed immediately. It is generally thought that this will enliven Cachville beyond all former anticipations; more so because Cacheville is to be the terminus for about four months, in which time it is expected to see our town prosper rapidly. Cachville can, and ought to be an important town.

Our farmers lately agreed upon repairing the Cacheville Ditch—a scheme which has long been under consideration. But it seems that when they can unite in the performance of any beneficial work, some obstruction will overthrow their good designs. After they had about three hundred dollars subscribed for the accomplishment of this work, it was ascertained that the Woodland ditch consumed the whole of the water in the creek. Therefore the project was given up for the present. So much for unnecessary delay. Opposition is said to be the life of trade. If this is true we shall soon be supplied with abundant business. We now have two stage lines between this place and Woodland. Mr. Cummings, who refused to carry the mail, the contract for which Mr. Hulett accepted at a less salary, started an independent line. Now the latter has opened a hay yard to work in opposition to the livery stable of the former, and intends to hold his own for awhile. Lively times, are what everybody loves to see.

Last Saturday Mrs. E., wife of L. Canterbury, a resident of Gordon Valley, was carried to the grave. Mrs. Maria, wife of C. W. Hadley, after about five months' very severe sickness, consumption, expired last Friday. Deceased also leaves a broken family circle.

The papering of the church which presented such an admirable appearance when first completed, is cracking very badly. It is caused by the swaying to and fro of the edifice, which is not built substantially enough to keep it steady.

The *Mail's* correspondents think that institution is dreadful weak; "can't or don't furnish its correspondents with copies."

More Anon. A. B. C.

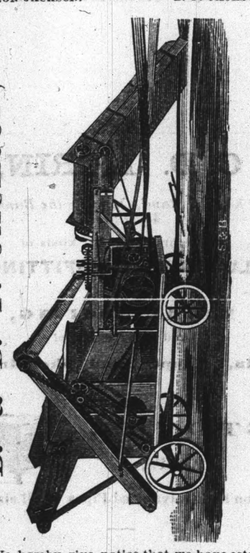
CONFIDENT.—This is the way in which that staunch Democratic paper, the *Sonoma Democrat* foots up the Democracy of the country and the prospects of its success next time.

Three millions of Democrats in solid phalanx to begin with; with a political creed in perfect harmony with the true principles of free government; standing upon a platform of well-defined and clearly-expressed Jeffersonian sentiments, with perfect and solid organization throughout the whole country; we say, with the Democracy thus arrayed and disciplined, the traitors in the camp thrown overboard, with union and harmony prevailing among our friends everywhere, we shall place a man in the White House in 1876, who will not dare to trifle with the rights of the people and who will be sustained by a Congress overwhelmingly Democratic."

New Business!

BYRON JACKSON. B. F. JACKSON.

B. & B. F. JACKSON,



Manufacturers of Jackson's Patent Elevator & Self-Feeder Attachment, Woodland, Cal.

We hereby give notice that we have established a Machine and Blacksmith Shop in connection with SIBLEY & CALLEN'S PLANING MILLS, cor. Railroad street and Oak avenue, where we are manufacturing our

Patent Elevator and Self-Feeder Attachment to Threshing Machines!

We are also prepared to repair all kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Steam Engines. Having had practical experience on the farm with all kinds of implements, and having the best of facilities for manufacturing and repairing the same, we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, May 6th, 1873.
my9-3m B. & B. F. JACKSON.

2d ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

75,730 Premiums,

RANGING IN VALUE FROM

$10 to $5,000,

GIVEN AWAY

To the Subscribers of

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Every Subscriber is sure of one premium any way, and also has an equal chance of receiving a CASH Premium, or a PIANO, ORGAN, WATCH, SEWING MACHINE, etc., etc.

First Grand Cash Premium $5,000

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—*Eight Pages.* Large Size, Illustrated, the Family Weekly, is in its third volume, and has attained the largest circulation of any paper published in the West. Its success enables the proprietors to furnish the best, most desirable and most useful original reading matter in great variety, that money can buy, and to make it a Home Weekly suited to the wants of every family. Subscription price, $3 per year of 52 numbers.

The Elegant Chromo "CUTE,"

Size 16 x 20 inches, 16 colors. Acknowledged by all to be the handsomest and most valuable premium picture in America. Every Subscriber is presented with this Chromo at the time of subscribing, (*no waiting*) and also receives a NUMBERED CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of $25,000 in cash and other premiums.

THE DISTRIBUTION TAKES PLACE on the second Tuesday in June next. The Chromo and Certificate sent on receipt of price. Specimen Copies, Premium List, etc., giving full particulars sent free to any address.

AGENTS WANTED Either local or canvassing, in every town. Large cash pay and the best outfit. Send at once for terms. Address

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, Chicago, Ill.
mh15

IS A DOLLAR Worth Saving?

If you think so then go where you can Save from One to Five Dollars on nearly everything you buy!

THERE IS BUT ONE PLACE

—WHERE—

YOU CAN DO THIS,

And that is at the

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

Where there is a perfect

Rush Kept Up, Day and Night,

At the great

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!!!

A Wonderful Business at the great

San Francisco Auction Store!

The Cheapest House in Woodland is

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

Where they are now offering

GREATER BARGAINS

Than were ever heard of before. With our connection in San Francisco, from whence

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING GOODS

Of Every Description,

Bought at the lowest cash prices,

We are enabled to

Undersell All!!!

We have just received a Very Large Assortment of

Ladies' Misses'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of All Descriptions.

Ladies' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, extra high cut, for $1.50 per pair—worth $3.

Misses' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' French Calf Walking Boots, our own make, $1.75—worth $3.00.

Misses' Calf Boots—Our Own Make, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' Extra English Lasting Gaiters, $1.50—worth $2.50.

Ladies' French Cloth Slippers, 75 cents—worth $1.25.

Children's School Shoes, from 75 cents to $1.25.

Ladies' All Cloth Boots, $1.50—worth double; also, a lot of

Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, from 25 to 50 cents—worth double.

Children's Good Button Boots, from $1 to $1.50.

Ladies' French Kid Slippers, With Buckles, from $1 to $1.25—worth $2.

—ALSO—

An Immense Stock

—OF—

GENTS' AND BOYS' BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS!

Gents' Fine Boots, from $2.50 to $5.00—worth double.

Gents' Gaiters, lasting and fine Calf, from $2.00 to $3.00—worth double.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!

—IN A—

LARGE VARIETY!

Men's Suits, from $10 to $18—worth double.

ALSO RECEIVED

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Of Every Style, and at various low Prices,

NOTIONS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

500 Doz. of Very Fine Hosiery,

AT $1.50 PER DOZEN!

Gloves,

English Cutlery,

Pipes,

Tobacco,

Jewelry,

And a full assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!

At Astonishing Prices!

HA! HA!! HA!!!

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Hats,

From 25 cents to $2,50,

Sold elsewhere at from $3.00 to $5.00.

TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES,

And, in fact, everything; too numerous to mention.

Call and Examine Our Prices,

And satisfy yourself that the

Cheapest House in Woodland

—IS THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

UNDER THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.

GOSLINER & CO.

mh22-3m

1873. 1873.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'

Worth of Goods to be sold at the lowest possible rates. We have received the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Spring Dress Goods!

Ever brought to this market, embracing all

THE LATEST STYLES!

We cordially invite our patrons and friends to call and examine our stock and satisfy themselves of the superior quality of our

NEW SPRING GOODS!

An Entire New Line of

Ladies' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

MEN'S,

BOYS',

YOUTHS' and

CHILDREN'S

Ready Made Clothing!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES!

As all desire to purchase where they can obtain the greatest value for their money, we would invite all who are judges of STOCK WORK and PRICES to call and examine our stock in this line.

OUR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Thankful for past favors we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and assure the public that we will do our best to please all.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.
fe22-3m

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. my2-3m

W. L. HUSTON. | J. M. HUSTON. | R. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

fe15-tf

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN,

ap12-3m

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS T MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

fo15

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
mh8-3m

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

It Costs no More

TO KEEP

GOOD FOWLS

Than Poor Ones.

Oakland Poultry Yards,

Cor. 16th & Castro sts., Oakland, Cal.

Season of 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from the largest and Best Bred Fowls in the WORLD, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.

THE VARIETIES COMPRISE

Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecoeurs, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, importer and breeder of Choice Poultry. P. O. Box 659, San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to keep Fowls for *Profit*; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O. Box 659, S. F.

☞ Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. fe15-18m

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,

Scroll Sawing,

Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

ap12-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ap12-3m

WINDOW GLASS, All Sizes, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, May 16th, 1873.

THE MORMON BIBLE.—I find in my scrap-book, set down there thirty years ago, an item which may be of interest at the present time, when the Mormon problem is evidently approaching a civilized solution. The truth of the statement herein given was vouched for in my presence by a man who was above deceit. The origin of the "Book of Mormon," so called, has been a puzzle to many, much of it being evidently the production of a cultivated mind, and yet springing to light from the hands of illiterate men. It was written in 1812-13, as a literary recreation, by Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, at that time residing in New Salem, Ohio; and as he wrote it, it seemed to be a historical romance of a lost race, the remains of his mounds and inscriptions are found on the banks of the Ohio. After the work had been completed, the author had thoughts of having it printed, and for that purpose he gave the manuscript into the hands of a printer, in whose office it remained several years, but the design of printing was not carried into execution. As foreman in the printing office where Mr. Spaulding's romance was lodged was employed Sidney Rigdon, who afterward figured conspicuously in Mormon history, and there is no doubt that he copied the manuscript, and subsequently gave it to Smith. Upon the appearance of the Book of Mormon, in 1830, there were those living to whom Mr. Spaulding had read parts of his romance, and they recognized his verbiage in the book. Upon search the original manuscript was found among the papers of the deceased clergyman, and on comparison the Mormon Bible proved to have not been materially altered from this parent text. Of course the discovery soon made considerable talk. A great many people went to see the manuscript, and at the expiration of a few weeks it mysteriously disappeared.

RECALL OF LAND PATENTS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday addressed a letter to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, W. C. Belcher, W. S. Green and Gideon Geil, of California, requiring them to surrender their patents to large tracts of land in Colusa and Yolo counties, California, for the reason that it now appears that said lands were segregated by the State of California as swamp land prior to July 23, 1866, in strict conformity to the Act of Congress of that date, which conveyed to the State all lands so segregated. The Commissioner informs these parties that the lands in question were erroneously sold and patented to them, and their patents are therefore illegal, and must be surrendered; that the purchase money will be refunded upon receipt of the patents and certificates that the property had not been in any manner encumbered. Land Agent Hastings and Britton and Gray have procured this action on behalf of purchasers from the State, and it is understood that a large amount of land owned by others in California is likewise liable to be taken from the present owners and turned over to the swamp land purchasers from the State. Following is a general description of the tracts, the patents for which are demanded by the Commissioner: Railroad, 850 acres in Colusa County, patented March 5th, 1872; Belcher, 480 acres in Yolo and Colusa Counties, patented Aug. 5th, 1869, and March 5th, 1870; Green, 640 acres in Colusa County, patented Aug. 5th, 1869; Geil, forty acres in Colusa County, patented Oct. 10th, 1870.—*S. F. Examiner, May 10th.*

VICTORIES ALL AROUND.—Again the East responds to the West. An election held in the city of Ellsworth, away down in Maine, resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Ellsworth has hitherto been strongly Republican. This is an isolated case, it is true, but what does it indicate? If here and there, East and West and North and South, every election which comes off shows a heavy Democratic gain, or completely revolutionizes a Republican stronghold, what better evidence do we need that the long expected change of heart in the nation has come? The uniformity of these Democratic victories is the most significant feature about them. They indicate a corresponding uniformity in public sentiment everywhere. Who is wild enough to suppose that, if the Presidential election was to come off to-morrow, Grant would be re-elected?

THE SOLEDAD PASS.—The Santa Barbara *Press* of May 3d has the following: It may take some of our readers by surprise to learn that a gang of men is now at work in the Soledad Pass, grading on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, but such is the fact. The Engineer-in-Chief is in town, just from the scene of operations, where he has been to make the final survey and locate the route. The importance of this wonderful pass, the only natural outlet to the Pacific Ocean for all the vast interior country embraced by Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, we are glad to perceive is fully appreciated by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the quiet and unostentatious way in which they go about the work of grading for the track though this pass shows very clearly what they intend to do.

THEIR DEEDS LIVE AFTER THEM.—In the year 1100 lived in Kent, England, Eliza and Mary Chulkhurst, who were joined together after the manner of the Siamese Twins. Their will ordered that the income given by the lands of which they died possessed should be perpetually applied to the distribution of an annual dole of cakes and cheese. A few days ago the churchwardens of the parish made the distribution for this year. The cakes are made of flour and water, and bear the date 1100, together with the imprinted effigies of the sisters.

IN bargaining, lie not at all, neither in a little thing or a great, neither in the substance nor in the circumstance, neither in word nor in deed; that is, pretend not what is false; cover not what is true; and let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true in a sense not intended or understood by the other, is a liar and a thief. For in bargains, you are to avoid not only what is false but that also which deceives.—*Jeremy Tayler.*

LABOR AND WAIT.—There are two things that always pay. Working and waiting. Either is useless without the other. Both united are invincible and inevitably triumphant. He who waits without working is simply a man yielding to sloth and despair. He who works without waiting is fitful in his strivings and misses results by impatience. He who works steadily and waits patiently may have a long journey before him, but at its close he will find his reward.

LUMBER!

A NEW ORDER OF THE WORLD!

L. B. RUGGLES,

Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth.

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,

Redwood,

Shingles,

Doors,

Windows,

Blinds,

Laths,

Lime,

Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

my2-3m L. B. RUGGLES.

30 YEARS AGO

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Was first known in America. Its merits are well known. It has the oldest and best record of any liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold no complaint has ever reached us, and as a healing and

PAIN-SUBDUING LINIMENT,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is recommended with unbounded assurance in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hard Swellings, Bites, Chilblains, Stiffness of the Joints, Frozen Feet, Ears, &c., &c., among all persons, and for Sprains, Foulders, Ring-bone, Poll-evil, Scratches, Wind-galls, Hoof-ails, Spavins, Spring-halt, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls; also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt-rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS.

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

If the Liniment is not as recommended, the

Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STORES AT

25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle,

NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches, as Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 69 Park Place, New York.

my9-1y-chwy

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. mh7-3m

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

POREN — D. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle; a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enabling it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in freeing Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Pin, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the causes, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

se7-eomly

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description, quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt.

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction, having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST!

Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT.

Local Agent.

ap25m3

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Gloen's Jewelry and Book Store

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR.

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COM'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers:

THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOLD

219,758 Machines!

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,088
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	49,554
Wood Sewing Machine Company	42,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y	33,639
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,636
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,783
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,307
Bliss Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,895
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

105 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland.

mh29-6m

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland,

West of Washington Hall. dec28-1y

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ap18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

ap25-8m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ap12-3m

Carriage and Sign Painting.

STUART & ENGMAN,

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,

Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. mh1-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

mh1-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.

Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.

Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. mh22-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

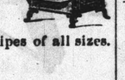
METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,



PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

my2-3m C. D. MORIN.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, and Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. mh15-3m

Read Physician's Certificates below!!

A sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

The best Liver Regulator known!

A most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Headache, Biliousness, and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are all caused by the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functionaries of the system. The IX L bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

The IXL Bitters are sold only in glass; to sell them other than the genuine article out of our bottles is felony, and we will, when detected, prosecute such parties to the full extent of the law.

CERTIFICATES.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & Co.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your I X L Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable bitters, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion.

G. HOLLAND, M.D.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL,

San Francisco, June 20th, 1871.

I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's I X L Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the I X L Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of that nature, and are of the greatest efficacy in their cure.

F. H. ENGLES, M.D.,

Ass't Res. Physician Apothecary U. S. & C Hospital.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE,

San Francisco, July 21st, 1871.

MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & Co.—Gents: I have made a careful examination of your I X L Bitters, and have found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substances. Yours, etc.

LOUIS FAGENAU, State Assayer.

Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle.

Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO.,

Sole Proprietors.

No. 518 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

mh18-3m

Announcement to the Public!

D. CRANE, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBEING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MESSRS. SOVEREIGN & CRANE have been long in the same line at Knight's Landing, and Mr. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

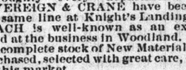
We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Pain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, Feb. 5, 1873. my5-tf

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!



The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. mh8-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allay irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. [my4-tf] E. L. CLARK.

my25-1y

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, ap12-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,

CATARRH, INFLUENZA,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and tissues of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is constantly progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with a new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, Bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.* Price, 25c.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels, 7 All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I procured your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith, in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. fe22-3m

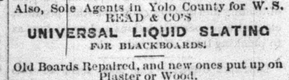
FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Mattresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZ

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873. NO. 26.

The Helping Hand.

"Do you hear a touch of music
In the purple hills above you?
Can you catch the tender beauty,
Of a sweet face smiling there?
Do you know for us the singing,
All the while is gaily ringing,
Like the songs of sunny water,
Sweeping o'er a starry stair?"

"I can hear no mellow music
Where the purple peaks are rising;
And a shadow dims my vision,
So the face I may not see.
Lead me where the way is lighter—
Lead me where the day is brighter,
For my yearning soul is hasting
From the land of melody."

So the two went up together,
And the shadows fell behind them;
Step by step they journeyed onward,
Hand in hand to pastures fair.
Thus one soul can lift another,
Man can help his weaker brother,
And God's blessing ever follows
On the wings of Faith and Prayer.

The Insanity of Cain.

Whatever is startling in the fact of questioning Cain's sanity only goes to prove the simple justice of the doubt. For more than five thousand years humankind has been content to look upon the First Born as a murderer. Each new generation, convicting him as it were without hearing of judge or jury, has felt far more concern that the conviction should be understood as a so-called religious fact than that their remote and defenseless fellow-creature should have the benefit of human justice. One-tenth of the zeal and candor with which our own Froude has endeavored to make a saint of England's chronic widower might have sufficed to lift a world's weight of obloquy from the shoulders of Cain. But, until to-day, no philosopher has chosen to assume the difficult and delicate task. No jurisprudent has dared to investigate a charge that has been a sort of moral stronghold for ages. So strong a thing is it to be able to point away, far back, deeper and deeper into antiquity, to the very First Families, and say, Behold the fountain-head of our murder record!

Doggerel has much to answer for. It has driven many a monstrous wrong into the heart of its century. It has done its worst with Cain, but not *the* worst.

C—— is for Cain,
Who his brother had slain,

though winning in cadence, lacks spirit as a charge. It is too non-committal. The feeble soul that contrived it was fit only for jury-duty. It wants the snap of preconceived opinion. But CAIN, THE FIRST MURDERER, is grand, unique, statistical. Hence its vitality and power. Generation after generation, taught to loathe his very name, has accepted the statement on general principles. There had to be a first murderer—and why not Cain? Again—why not Abel for the murderee?

There was no miasma in that sweet, fresh time; no scope for contagious diseases; there were no pastry shops, no distilleries, no patent medicines, no blisters, no lancets and no doctors. Consequently there was no way for a man to die unless somebody killed him. Cain did this thing for Abel. That we do not dispute; nor that he did it gratis and unsolicited. But was he a murderer? Setting aside the possibility that Abel's time had not come, are we to judge Cain by the face of his deed? May there not have been palliating conditions, temperamental causes? In a word, was he sane?

For centuries, ages, the world has overlooked the tremendous considerations involved in this question, placidly branding an unfortunate man with deepest ignominy and taking it for granted that his deed was deliberate—the act of a self-poised, calculating and guilty mind. Let us see.

In the first place, Cain, for a time, was the only child on earth! That in itself was enough to disturb the strongest juvenile organism. All the petting, nursing, trotting, coddling, and watching of the whole civilized world falling upon one pair of baby shoulders! Naturally the little fellow soon considered himself a person of consequence—all-absorbing consequence, in fact. Then came Abel, disturbing and upsetting his dearest convictions. Another self! A new somebody! A kicking counterfeit, held fondly in *his* mother's arms, riding to Banbury cross on *his* father's foot!

A brother? What did it mean? There were no books to tell him; and if there had been, the poor child never knew a letter. There were no philosophers or metaphysicians in those days to explain the phenomenon. The earliest Beecher was not born; Darwin was still a lingering atom in some undreamed of, unorganized pseudo-protoplasm of a monkey. The child had no friends, not even a school-fellow. Adam's time was taken up with what modern conundrumists have called his express company; Eve had the baby to mind, and Cain was left alone to brood over the unfathomable. Think of the influence thus brought to bear upon the delicate, sensitive brain of that very select child. A mature intellect would have given away under a far less strain.

But Cain survived it. He became reconciled, we will say, to the little Abel. They played and shouted together as children do in our day, racing the fields at will, growing to be strong, brave little animals, fierce impulsive, and aggressive—especially Cain. But how did they fare æsthetically—no academies, no Sunday-schools, no gymnasiums, nothing to direct and balance their young minds!

Their parents were plain people, caring little for society, we imagine, and anything but dressy in their tastes. There were no lectures in those days, remember; no concerts, no Young Men's Christian Associations to make life one long festivity—everything was at a dead level. Probably the only excitements Adam and Eve had were thrashing the children and making them "behave." Whatever sensation Adam may have made among the beasts of the field, the only public movement possible to his active-minded wife was to notify all mankind (*i. e.*, little Cain and Abel) to look out, for Adam was coming! Naturally, Abel, being the baby, the last and therefore the best and dearest, was spared these thrashings and public excitements to a great extent; and so the burden of social responsibility fell upon poor little Cain. Who shall blame him, or wonder at the act, if now and then he indulged in a sly kick at Abel—Abel, the goody boy of the family, the "rest of the world," who would not on any account be as naughty and noisy as brother Cain?

Yet who of us can say that any such kick was administered? At that early stage of his existence, the controlling mind of Cain had not yet given away.

It is no light matter to be the first man in a world like this; and Cain certainly was preparing to hold that position. Adam, his father, was created for a purpose. Like Minerva, he sprang into life full grown; therefore, though we may safely consider him as the first human creature, he certainly was not the first man. For how can one be a man who never was a child?

Here we have another argument in favor of Cain. Besides having no bad boys to pattern after, he was under the constant direction of his parents, who certainly, if only from an instinct of self-preservation, would have trained him never to be passionate or cruel, when in his right mind. To be sure they labored under a peculiar disadvantage. Herbert Spencer himself, coming into the world booted and spurred, with no childhood to look back upon, might have been at a loss how to manage the first boy. We must never forget that there was a time when instinct and reflex action had the start of the doctrine of precedent and law of consequences; when the original "I told you so!" had yet to be uttered. Even the warning example of Cain was denied to the moral advancing of this first boy.

Still the situation had its advantages. There were no fond uncles and aunts, no doting grand-parents to spoil the child and confound the best endeavors of Adam and Eve. Fortunately for the boy, poor Richard's Almanac was yet unwritten; George Washington's little hatchet was never brandished before his infant mind; and Casabianca had not yet struck his attitude on the burning deck. So young Cain was spared a host of discouraging influences. In short, there is every reason to believe that, in spite of depressing conditions and surroundings, he grew up to be at least a better man than his father, who never had any bringing up at all. That he did not kill Abel in his boyhood is proof enough of this. There was discipline somewhere.

And in the name of developed science and Christian charity why not, in considering subsequent events, make due allowance for whatever phrenological excesses the cranium of young Cain may have possessed? An intelligent father of to-day, figuratively speaking, can take his child's head by the forelock. He can detect what is within it, and counteract proclivities. If an ominous bump rise near his baby's ear, he is ready to check combativeness with "Mary had a little lamb," "Children, you should never fet," and other tender ditties. In a word, he may take observations from the little mounts of character on his child's head, and so, if he be wise, direct the young life into safe and pleasant places. But Adam knew nothing of phrenology. Nor have we great reason to believe that, if he *had* known of it, he would have discreetly followed its indications. Children are not always cherubs. We all know how the dearest of our little ones sometimes become so "aggravating" as to upset our highest philosophies. Was Adam more than human? Say, rather, he was the fountain-head and source of human passion.

Again, both children were the victims of an abiding privation. They had the natural propensities of childhood. They had teeth, stomach, appetite—all the conditions, we will say, of cholera infantum—except the one thing for which they secretly yearned—green apples! These of course were not to be had in that house. They were not even allowed to be mentioned in the family. Not once in all their lonely childhood were those children comforted with apples. Think of the possibilities of inherited appetite, and then conceive of the effect of these years of unnatural privation!

Again, who shall question that at times the deepest and most mysterious gloom pervaded that household? Even if Adam and Eve did not confide in their children, their oldest boy must have suspected that something was wrong. *What was it?*—the terrible something to be read, and yet not read, in the averted faces of that doomed pair? They had evidently seen better days. Where? Why? How? What had become of some vague inheritance that Cain felt was his by right? Morning, noon, and night, misty and terrible suspicious haunted his young mind. Night and noon and morning, the mystery revolved and revolved within him. Was this conducive to sanity?

Conceive of the effect of the animals seen in the children's daily walks! There were no well-ordered menagerie specimens then, with Barnum or Van Amburgh in the background as a foil against terror. Savage beasts glared and growled and roared at every turn. Whatever geologists may say to the contrary, we must insist that the antediluvian animals did not necessarily antedate Adam. Taking the mildest possible view of the case, the plesiosaurus, pterodactyl, mastodon and megatherium, in their native state, could not have been soothing objects of contemplation to the infant mind.

Well, the boys grew up. But how bleak their young manhood! No patent-leather boots, no swallow-tails, no standing collars, no billiards, no girls to woo, no fellows to flout! Nothing to do when the farm-work was over and the sheep in for the night but to look into each other's untrimmed faces with a mute "Confounded dull!" more terrible than raving.

Fathers of to-day, would your own children pass unscathed through such an existence as this? Your little Abels might stand it, but how about your little Cains? Would they not "put a head" on somebody? Would they not become, if not stark, staring mad, at least *non compos mentis*? Gentlemen of the jury, these considerations are not to be lightly passed by.

In judging of Cain, look at the situation. On the one hand, a terrible family mystery, no schools, no churches, no lectures, no society, no amusements, no apples! On the other hand, the whole burden of humanity borne for the first time; paternal discipline; undue phrenological developments; monotonous employment; antediluvian monsters; antediluvian parents, and an antediluvian good brother in whose mouth butter would have remained intact for ages.

Undoubtedly that brother had an exasperating smile. He was happy because he was virtuous. He had a way of forgiving and forgetting that for a time would deprive the offender of reason itself; above all, he had a cool, collected manner of his own, added to a chronic desire to be an angel. His offerings always fulfilled the conditions. His fires needed only to be lighted, and the smoke was sure to ascend with a satisfied, confident curl far into the sky.

Cain's, on the contrary, refused to burn. We can see it all. The smoke struggled and flopped. It crept along the ground, and clinging to his feet, wound about him like a serpent. It grew black and angry, shot sideways into his eyes, blinding and strangling him—

And there stood Abel beside *his* pile, radiant, satisfied, wanting to be an angel!

It was but the work of a moment. The pent-up, disorganizing influences of a lifetime found vent in one wild moment of emotional insanity. Abel was no more!

Why dwell upon the tragedy? The world is familiar with its sickening details. We shall not repeat them here, nor shall we question the justice of the punishment that came to Cain,—the remorse, the desolation, the sense of being a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth. He had killed his brother, and the penalty must be paid. Sane or insane, a terrible retribution must have overtaken him. But how about his guilt? Would it have been the same in either case? Are hereditary organism, temperamental excitability, emotional phrensy not to be considered? No, a thousand times NO! What "competent juror" would acquiesce in such a proposition!

Friends, the time has come when this case must be taken up. Its mighty issues can no longer be set aside. If Cain was not sane at the moment of the killing, the stain of murder must be wiped from his brow now and forever. This tardy justice may at least be done him. Our children and our children's children must be taught to speak of Cain the man-slaughterer; Cain the mentally-excitable; Cain the peculiarly-circumstanced. But Cain the murderer? Never!

A man's own testimony shall not convict or acquit him. But we are not to take into account, as indicative of his state of mind, actions and declarations coincident with the commission of the crime alleged against him? It at or about the time of the fatal deed, there was positive evidence of incoherence—what then? Witness the last recorded words of Cain:

EVERY ONE THAT FINDETH ME SHALL SLAY ME!

Is this the utterance of a sane mind? *Every* one that findeth me shall slay me? Gentlemen! Cain, at this point, was not only crazy—he was the craziest man that ever existed! No ordinary lunatic, however preposterous his terrors, expects to be killed more than once. But to this poor creature retribution suddenly assumed a hydra-headed form. His distracted brain, unconscious that Adam was the only other man in the wide world, instantly created an immense population. He saw himself falling again and again by the strokes of successive assassins, even as Abel had fallen under his hand. His first dazed glimpse of death expanded and intensified into a horror never since conceived by mind of man. His happiness overthrown; his reason a wreck; a prey to fears that stretched before him forever, with no possible hope of final destruction—the only consolation is that he could not foreknow the merciless verdict of posterity. He did not recognize in himself The First Murderer. Rather than dream of such ignominy as this, was it not better that he should cry in his ravings: Every one that findeth me shall slay me!

We leave the question to the intelligence and the justice of this faithful and enlightened century.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

POOR LITTLE STEPHEN GIRARD. — The man lives in Philadelphia who, when young and poor, entered a bank, and says he: "Please, sir, don't you want a boy?" And the stately personage said: "No, little boy, I don't want a little boy." The little boy whose heart was too full for utterance, chewing a piece of licorice stick he had bought with a cent stolen from his good and pious aunt, with sobs plainly audible, and with great globules of water rolling down his cheeks, glided silently down the marble steps of the bank. Bending his noble form the bank man dodged behind a door, for he thought the little boy was going to shy a stone at him. But the little boy picked up something and stuck it in his poor but ragged jacket. "Come here, little boy," and the little boy did come here; and the bank man said: "Lo, what pickest thou up?" And he answered and replied: "A pin." And the bank man said: "Little boy, are you good?" and he said he was. And the bank man said: "How do you vote?—excuse me, do you go to Sunday school?" and he said he did. Then the bank man took down a pen made of pure gold and flowing with pure ink, and he wrote on a piece of paper: "St. Peter," and he asked the little boy what it stood for, and he said "Salt Peter." Then the bank man said it meant "Saint Peter." And the little boy said: "Oh!"

Then the bank man took the little boy to his bosom and the little boy said: "Oh!" again, for he squeezed him. Then the bank man took the little boy into partnership, and gave him half the profits and all the capital, and he married the bank man's daughter, and now all he has is all his, and all his own, too.

My uncle told me this story, and I spent six weeks in picking up pins in front of a bank. I expected the bank man would call me in and say: "Little boy, are you good?" and I was going to say "Yes;" and when he asked me what "St. John" stood for, I was going to say "Salt John." But the bank man wasn't anxious to have a partner, and I guess the daughter was a son, for one day says he to me: "Little boy, what's that you're picking up?" Says I, awful meekly, "Pins." "Says he: "Let's see 'em." And he took 'em, and I took off my cap, already to go in the bank, and become a partner, and marry his daughter. But I didn't get an invitation. He said: "Those pins belong to the bank, and if I catch you hanging around here any more I'll set the dog on you!" Then I left and the mean old cuss kept the pins. Such is life as I find it.—*Mark Twain.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPEDIMENTS. — "How beautiful!" said the tallest of American poets, regarding with delight the Mosaic cherubs (Raphael's) on a lady's sleeve-buttons. "How beautiful!"

"What a pity," replied the lady mischievously, "that *you poets* are not always as *good* as these cherubs you praise so heartily!"

"Ah!" answered S——, "I really think we might be, if we were physically constructed in the same way—all head and wings!"

Report on Tea Culture in Japan.

A communication from the Secretary of State has lately been published by Congress, containing an interesting account of the growth, culture, and preparation of tea in Japan and China, being compiled from a series of communications forwarded by the American legations in those countries. The dispatch from Japan was accompanied by a series of drawings, which, however, have not been published.

According to this account, the export of tea from Japan during the year ending May 31, 1872, amounted to over 15,000,000 lbs., of which only 2,568 lbs. were sent to Europe, all the rest coming to the United States, and showing the importance of a trade which is growing every year. It is stated that the tea plant in Japan is propagated from seeds only, and matures for picking in three years. The first picking commences in April, when the leaves are most tender, and continues throughout May and June, but the leaves are then less valuable. The leaves are dried on furnaces, and subjected to the usual manipulation, after which they are sifted and classified for the market. Each variety of tea is well shaken together to round off the corners, and the dust is separated, when the tea is packed in boxes and carried to market.

For the American market the tea is always refined before shipment, this being done by placing the tea in iron pans over a strong charcoal fire, constantly stirring it, for forty-five to sixty minutes. This process gives the so-called "toasty flavor," and the "greenish color," both of which, with a great increase of dust and broken leaf, are obtained at the expense of that delicate and rich flavor which the tea had after the country manipulation.

In the opinion of Mr. Shepard, the American charge in Japan, all this refining is unnecessary for the voyage to America, or, at least, an extra firing at the first preparation would answer the purpose, and he is quite positive that the preparation in question is a serious injury to the quality of the tea as a beverage. The greenish color demanded in the American market is not an essential to the tea, and is only obtained by strong firing and stirring in pans, or by an admixture of indigo, plaster of paris, and soapstone, such as the Chinese teas are treated with.

The best Japan tea, in its pure state, is a long twisted leaf, with but little dust or broken leaves in it, and of a brownish green, rather than a yellowish or grayish green.

It is further stated that tea has been used in China, Japan, and Corea more than a thousand years, the first foreign export being to Holland early in the seventeenth century, and to England about 1660. The very finest teas of Japan are wholly grown by the priests. They are cultivated under mats, to secure the desired degree of shade, and bring from $5 to $6 a pound in Japan, none of this quality being exported.

In the article upon the teas of China it is stated that indigo is used for coloring gunpowder tea, and that in the southern parts of China prussian blue and gypsum are employed instead of indigo.—*Harper's Mag.*

MAKING PRESENTS.—It certainly does seem a little odd that so general a custom as that of making presents should often be as perplexing as it is pleasant. It would seem as if, money and taste being taken for granted, the task of selection, especially in our cities, where every taste and almost every person can be suited, would be quite an easy one.

The common objects in the purchase of presents are very few; we want, in the first place, to express regard, then to please our friends, and finally to avoid duplicating anything they already possess or are likely to receive. But the trouble is that purchasers too rarely put these objects definitely to themselves. The one fact before them is that they are to select and buy a certain number of gifts, and from this vagueness arises half the trouble.

The most evident ground of choice would seem to be found in the friend's personal taste. There is no excuse for us if we send bronzes to the young lady who can not tell them from Berlin iron, but who knows genuine coral at a glance; nor for wasting books on people who have no time to read, or rare old china on those who think nothing better than a granite coffee-pot. A very little reflection will teach us to send our various presents where they will at least find appreciation.

But the real principle in this matter has not yet been here expressed. It is not enough to give suitable gifts, nor to avoid sending our coals to Newcastle. What we really want to express is personal association. If the article is of value in itself alone, our friend might as well buy it for himself, and we make a pauper of him in giving it. But if it has direct reference to him, and if it expresses us as well as our regard, it has a value that neither money nor taste can otherwise give it.

We get at this principle in the purchase of gifts by making them express the point of harmony between us. We are all many-sided, and choose our friends not for their likeness to each other, nor because they all suit one phase of our character. We love two alike, although they are so dissimilar that they can not agree, but each of them suits us in different ways. We know why we care for each, and so it is not difficult to give it expression. Therefore, although you and your friend may care both for books and pictures, if you talk of twenty books to one picture, let your gift be for his library shelves, not for its walls. If you go to concerts together, send her music or something upon the subject; if he receives you in his laboratory, send your remembrance there; or, if he is always eager to show you a new fossil or a curious shell, remember that geology and conchology each has its literature, its rare specimens. In this way our gifts are a benefit not only to those who receive them, but to ourselves also.—*"Home and Society," Scribner's for May.*

"Keep 'em alive, boy; keep 'em alive!" said an old physician to his younger brother practitioner; "dead men don't pay bills."

The lady who is followed by a train of admirers need not be astonished at remarks on the bustle behind her.

Things.

Things a Married Man cannot help thinking:

That all the girls used to be in love with him.

That all the widows are now.

That if he were a widower he could marry again whenever he chose.

That all the other fellows are fools.

That he wouldn't introduce any fellow *he* knows to his sister or his daughter.

That his wife is a little jealous.

That she used to be a pretty girl.

That his mother could make good bread; that his wife cannot.

That he wouldn't trust most women.

That if he should ever speculate he would make a fortune.

That he would enjoy a country life.

That his girls will never be so silly as to marry.

That his mother-in-law may be a fine old lady, but—

That smoking never hurt a man yet.

That with a little management the servants would always do well and never give warning.

That his shirt buttons are grossly neglected.

That he is going to make his fortune some day.

That he despises old bachelors.

Things a Married Woman cannot help thinking:

That she was very pretty at sixteen.

That she had, or would have had, a great many good offers.

That all her lady friends are five years older than they say they are.

That she has a very fine mind.

That if her husband had acted on *her* advice, he would have been a rich man to-day.

That people think too much of the looks of that Miss ——, who would not be called handsome if she didn't make herself up.

That her mother-in-law is a very trying woman.

That her sister-in-law takes airs, and ought to be put down.

That her girls are prettier than Mrs. A.'s girls.

That she would like to know *where* her husband spends his evenings when he stays out.

That her eldest son takes after him.

That he is going to throw himself away on Miss Scraggs.

That Miss Scraggs set her cap for him and did all the courting.

That *her* servant girls are the worst ever known.

That she has taste in dress.

That she has a good temper.

That she pities old maids.

EARTH CLOSETS.—Should the earth closet be generally used? It should be introduced everywhere. The ordinary farm house vaults are very dangerous. The *Builder* says: It is now nearly four years since the dry earth system of sewerage—the invention of Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordingham, England—was introduced into this country under the auspices of the Earth Closet Company of Hartford.

During the whole of this time the system has steadily won its way to the favor of the people. All question as to its entire efficacy has long ceased, and the only remaining obstacles to its universal adoption are the fancied one of the difficulty of providing earth, and the very serious one of the indifference of common people to the dangers and annoyances of the common vault, which still stands as an emblem of our inherent barbarism.

We have said that the question of earth supply is a fancied obstacle only, and the experience of all who have used the earth closet will fully sustain our opinion. The quantity of earth required for a year's supply is trifling, and even this may be replaced, in whole or in part, by the coal ashes which constitutes an almost universal annoyance in the household. Compared with the mere labor of going to a closet at a distance from the house, the labor of providing earth is nothing, and the fact that the product of the closet constitutes the best, the most powerful and the most cleanly of all manures, will, wherever the value of manure is at all appreciated, more than compensate for the little trouble that is required. The writer has now used the Moule system for over three years, and with closets in constant use—three in the house and one in the adjacent street—he has never the least occasion for the preparation of the earth. The ashes of the house fires furnish, without cost, all the material required for perfect disinfection.

The popular indifference to cleanliness and decency is a more serious obstacle to the rapid adoption of the earth-closet among the masses, but is a powerful agent for overcoming this now active in the frequent outbreak of typhoid and scarlet fevers, and other diseases whose fatality is in almost exact proportions to the neglect of proper sanitary measures.

The water-closet, which, although so dangerous to health and so wasteful of manure, has achieved an almost universal popularity from the decency, comfort and convenience it secures, must give way to the earth-closet, which, with all of its advantages, has none of its objections.

As to that "relic of barbarism" which disfigures our country homes with its suggestive architecture, and whose stifling summer stench and chilling winter draughts make us daily ashamed of our human needs, it is doomed to disappear as fast as the people shall reach a point of refinement equal to that of the cats and dogs.—*Herald of Health.*

SALTPETRE.—Peter Brown kept a small country grocery; living in an agricultural district, customers were very scarce, and sales few and light. However, he had a garden adjoining his store, and when not employed within, he was attending to his vegetables. One day a farmer drove up, and stopping, immediately exclaimed:

"Got any salt, Peter?"

"No," the grocer replied.

Two hours afterwards the farmer drove back, he having been a distance of ten miles, and visited several other stores in the course of his ride.

"Tompkins, did you find any saltpetre?" called Mr. Brown, from his garden, resting on his hoe.

"Saltpetre, no, I didn't want that; I wanted salt!"

"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" replied Peter. "I have plenty of salt."

ANECDOTES.

LONDON DOG STEALING.—A celebrated painter of animals in London had painted the portrait of a splendid Newfoundland dog, but he strayed or was stolen as he was returning from his last sitting. His owner was inconsolable; but knowing the distinguished artist's large and intimate acquaintance with persons who confidently concern themselves with other people's dogs, repaired to him for advice, and authorized him to offer ten pounds reward for the recovery of his missing favorite.

The artist soon put himself in communication with one of his dog fanciers, who asked him what kind of a dog it was.

"Why," says he, "look here; this is his picture. Should you know him again?"

The fellow gazed at the vividly faithful representation for a minute or two intently, and then said:

"I thinks I'se got him now; I shall know him if I see him. But what's the reward?"

"Ten pounds."

"Wery 'ansome indeed, and worth a little trouble, but such a prime hanimal as that 'ere will cost a great deal of trouble to get hold on, such uncommon care is taken on 'em by them as has got 'em. Howso'er I'll do my best."

Again he glued his eyes on the pictured dog, and then withdrew.

A month elapsed without tidings of the missing ten pounder, but at length, in the dusk of the evening, the artist was summoned into his painting room, and there found his confidential agent.

"Well, Bill," quoth the former, "any news about the dog? I have given it up!"

"Oh, no, don't, sir," was the reply, with a wink. "I do really believe I've got him at last. But is the tip all safe still, and no mistake?"

"Ay—have it any way you like."

"It ain't a check?" asked his astute companion.

"No; a ten-pound note, two fives, or sovereigns."

"Well, sir, where that word's said by a gent, there's an end of everything, so the dog will be here in half an hour's time, and a pretty time I have had to find him."

Half an hour's lapse saw this little stroke of business complete, and the dog and the cash exchanged.

"Well, now, my man," said the artist, "it's all over; and though I said I wouldn't ask you any questions, I can't help it, merely out of curiosity. I give you my word of honor I have no other motive and will take no steps at all in consequence of what you may tell me. Did I ever deceive you?"

"No, sir, you never did."

"Well, do you know who stole him?"

"Quite sure you won't do nothing if I tell you?"

"Honor, honor!"

"Well, sir, I was the chap as prigged him."

"You!" echoed the great artist, with expanded eyes, uplifted hands, and a great start.

"Yes, me, sir. I took'd the dog, and no mistake!"

"Whew! Well, but now I'm curious still to know why you chose to be so long out of your money—your ten pounds? Why not have brought him back in a few days, and got your ten pounds at once?"

"'Cos, sir, you see, I sold un to another party for seven pounds, who took such a liking to the creature that I hadn't the heart to steal un from him until he'd had a week or two's comfort out of him; but as soon as he had, I know'd how to prig the dog. I, as could do it once, could do it twice, and now you've got what you want; but it sartainly sounds curious, don't it?"

"Why, you consummate scamp," quoth the artist, almost splitting with laughter, "you've got seventeen pounds out of that dog!"

"Yes, sir, that's the figure, exact," replied the stolid Man of Dogs.

"Well, but you impudent vagabond, if you could prig a dog, as you say, once and twice, you may thrice."

"Well, sir, so I may; but this here dog will be looked after unkimmen close now, and I shan't run no risk. Besides, 'honor among thieves,' yer know."

And with a wise look the fellow departed.

TIT FOR TAT.—A little boy was one day sitting on the steps of a door. He had a broom in one hand, a large piece of bread and butter, which somebody had kindly given him, in the other. While he was eating it, and merrily humming a tune, he saw a poor little dog quietly sleeping not far from him. He called out to him:

"Come here, poor fellow!"

The dog, hearing himself kindly spoken to, got up, pricked up his ears, wagged his tail, and seeing the boy eating, came near him. The boy held out to him a piece of bread and butter, and as the dog stretched out his head to take it, the boy hastily drew back his hand, and hit him a hard rap on the nose. The poor dog ran away, yelling most dreadfully, while the cruel little boy sat laughing at the mischief he had done.

A gentleman who was looking from a window on the other side of the street, saw what the boy had done. Opening the street door, he called him to cross over, at the same time showing him a sixpence, which he held between his finger and thumb.

"Would you like this?" said the gentleman.

"Yes, if you please," said the boy, smiling, and ran over to seize the prize.

Just at the moment that he stretched out his hand, he got a severe rap on the knuckles from a cane which the gentleman had behind him, that made him roar out.

"What did you do that for?" said he, making a very long face, and rubbing his hand. "I didn't hurt you, nor ask you for the sixpence."

"What did you hurt that poor dog for just now?" said the gentleman. "He didn't hurt you, nor ask you for your bread and butter. As you served him, I have served you. Now remember that dogs can feel as well as boys, and learn to behave kindly towards poor animals in future."

A Brooklyn man took his boy up-stairs to whip him, as demanded by his step-mother, but his tender feelings prevailed, and he told the urchin to take his coat off, hang it up, and yell lustily as if he were being whipped. The boy obeyed orders, but spoiled his chances for similar clemency in the future by telling his experience to the whole neighborhood.

HOUSEHOLD.

SLEEPING UNDER THE CLOTHES.—There is reason to believe that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bed-clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exhalations from the skin.

A good nurse will be careful to attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark, that when there is any danger of bed-sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains dampness, and acts like a poultice.

Never use anything but light Whitney blankets as bed covering for the sick. The heavy impervious counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed-clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.—*Miss Nightingale.*

THE ART OF SPENDING.—Every industrious, wide-awake person can find ways and means of earning money, but after it is fairly earned, the great trouble with everybody is that it slips away so easily. Every time you turn you will find ways and means for spending money. Now the great art in spending well is to make every dollar show where it is invested. There are so many ways of disposing of it which never seem to give any returns.

Young housekeepers need to learn the art of spending well. A dollar invested in a nice covered dish for the table, a useful mat for the hall, a beautiful tree for the front door yard, will give a hundred fold the pleasure that it would in a strip of trimming about the hem of a dress, or a fat chicken for the table, which leaves you no better satisfied than if you had dined off an inexpensive chop. Think well over every dime you pay out, and resolve to put it to the best possible account. The art of spending is even a more important one than the art of earning money. You can gain it by the spadeful and yet fritter it all away by the spoonful.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—At a place where we boarded for some time, turnips were brought upon the table as pickles, and were prepared in this way: They were washed and boiled until done, without being scraped or cut; then scraped and cut in thin slices like beets, hot vinegar was then poured over them, they were closely covered and set away until the following day, when they were brought to the table. Sometimes spices were scalded in the vinegar, but no sugar was added. They were excellent, and surely all lovers of pickles would enjoy such a dish. The same family prepared carrots in the same way, and we presume those who are fond of them would relish them prepared in this way.

Hosts of people can not eat pies because the crusts are shortened with lard, which renders them indigestible. A sweet and very excellent pie paste may be made by using thick sour cream instead of lard and water. Of course soda must be used in the cream. Let those who have dyspepsia and can not eat pies made in the ordinary way, try this way of making their pie paste. Others use sour milk or buttermilk, and shorten a little with butter or suet, either of which is preferable, and by far healthier than the old way.

Here is a recipe for rich and very excellent cookies: One pint of thick sour cream, one teacupful of melted butter, two and one half cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, soda, and flour to roll. Sweet cream will do in place of the sour, if you add cream of tartar to the flour.

NO NAME CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, three eggs, two and one-half cups flour, two cups of stoned raisins, half a cup of sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoon cinnamon. It makes a very nice cake.

VINEGAR PIE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup vinegar, boil together a few minutes. Cool and add one egg, one spoonful of flour or a little rolled cracker, and one spoonful of butter. Bake with two crusts.

To remove rust spots from cutlery, rub them with a common lead pencil and polish with paper or a cloth.

"THIS FISH WON'T BITE."—An enterprising reporter had heard that Lord Palmerston was to be present at an archery meeting in a small country village in Hampshire, and he accordingly posted down to the place, and, like Mr. Micawber, waited for something to turn up. Lord Palmerston's task was to distribute prizes to some half dozen blushing young ladies, and the whole company present didn't number much above a score. His lordship performed his task with his usual grace and good humor, giving the young ladies a paternal tap on the head, but making only the most commonplace observations. Stenographer waited anxiously in his place, until, to his horror, he saw the proceedings brought to a close without a speech from the Premier. This was more than he could stand. He rushed from his corner to the noble lord, who was getting out of the room as fast as he could.

"My lord, I beg your pardon, but really this won't do!"

"What do you mean, sir?" was the reply of the astonished statesman.

"Why, you've made no speech! I've come all the way to London to report it, and I must have a speech of some sort."

Whereupon it is on record, and this story is a true one, that the good tempered old gentleman turned back, and detained the retreating audience twenty minutes, while he gave them a genial dissertation on the good qualities of English women in general, and of Hampshire lasses in particular. On another occasion, however, he made up for this complaisance. He was attending an agricultural dinner, and saw a large gathering of reporters, for the times were critical and a speech of his certain to be valuable. But he had made up his mind not to speak. No man knew better when to hold his tongue, and accordingly he sent down to "the gentlemen of the press" a slip of paper, on which, in his bold, round hand, were written the words, "This fish won't bite!"

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

There is a decided improvement to be observed throughout business circles. Orders from the interior for general merchandize are now coming to hand in increased volume. Our merchants are more hopeful than for some time past. There is less complaining in our streets, and things, commercially viewed, are more cheering. It is very generally admitted that, by reason of the long continued and prevailing drought, the immense Wheat crop expected upon the Pacific slope will not be harvested this year. At the same time we will gather a larger harvest than ever before that of 1872. The very lowest estimate now given is a Wheat surplus for export of 200,000 tons, or a Wheat crop of 20,000,000 bushels. Such a showing as this for a dry season is certainly assuring to our people, and is an evidence of the productiveness of our soil and climate. It is now too late for rain to do us any good this season, and if we can have a continuation of the cool, pleasant, growing weather that we have thus far enjoyed, our people will have much reason for thankfulness.

FLOUR—There is more tone to the market, out of sympathy to the rise in Wheat. At this writing there is very little demand for export; even China is loth to pay the advanced prices for Superfine. At this date nothing approaching standard quality can be purchased under $5 up to $6 ₱ bbl for the best silk-dressed from the Golden Age and Golden Gate mills. The sales for the week, so far as made public, are of little moment. The steamship Colorado on the 1st carried for Hongkong the bulk of 6,400 bbls, comprising 20,342 qr sks Superfine, 102 bbls Extra Bakers' and 1,170 hf sks. Sales include 2,000 bbls Salem Mills (Oregon) Extra, 1,000 bbls Buckeye Mills Superfine, 2,000 bbls Vallejo Starr Mills Extra. We quote Superfine, $5@5 25; Extra Baker and Family, $5 50@5 75—jobbing price, $6 ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—By reason of the drought, holders of large parcels are less disposed to sell, and at this writing have advanced their views to two cents for choice parcels. Oregon continues to send us free supplies, the bulk of which goes directly on shipboard. The Ajax, on her last trip, had 5,525 sks Oregon, a portion of this reported sold at $1 87½, and 1,500 sks same, $1 92½. Early in the period under review 7,500 sks good shipping secured in lots at $1 87½; later, 2,500 sks sold at $1 90; 5,000 sks do., $1 91½; 5,000 sks do., $1 92½; 5,000 sks do., $1 95. Good Coast and all other kinds are decidedly higher than they were a week since. The range at date, $1 75@1 95 ₱ ctl. Liverpool quotations, 11s 5d@11s 10d for average: 12s for Club.

BARLEY—There is more confidence felt on the part of brewers, and they are now buyers of choice parcels at $1 40@1 45. Feed has also been advanced to $1 20@1 25 ₱ cental. Sales for the week run thus: For Coast, 2,000 sks, in lots, at $1 15@1 17½, then up to $1 20@1 22½@1 25 for choice; 5,000 sks Bay Brewing, $1 40; 1,500 sks do., $1 35@1 37½. At the close, ruling rates, $1 20 for Coast up to $1 45 for choice Bay Brewing.

OATS—Oregon supplies are very liberal. The Ajax brought us 5,705 sacks. The bulk of this will be stored rather than sell at 2c. No well authenticated sales have been reported for the week. The demand has been insignificant, the epizootic causing a cessation for feed purposes. Bran alone taking its place. The nominal quotations are $2 00@2 25 ₱ ctl.

CORN—A week since the ruling rate was $1 12½ for Los Angeles Yellow. Since then, with an increased demand, prices have improved, with sales of 2,000 sacks Yellow at $1 15; and later small sales have been made at $1 17½@1 20; the closing price, $1 22½@1 25 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Small sales reported during the week at $2 25, although generally held at $2 50@2 70 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is very light. Price, $1 25 1 40, according to quality.

BEANS—Pea are scarce and higher, now held at 5½@6c; Small White, 5½c; Butter, 5½@5½c for large, 5c for small; Bayo, 2@3¼c; Pink, 2½@3¼c; Red, 3½c; Lima, 4½@5c; Castor, 2½@4c.

BRAN—The demand is large, and the rate fluctuates day by day. During the week sales have ruled from $18 to $20, now $20@21 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The demand is fair, with sales at $25@26 ₱ ton.

HAY—The supply is fair and the demand good, with small cargo sales at $14@22 ₱ ton, according to quality.

WOOL—The receipts from the interior are quite liberal, but the great bulk of the supply is of inferior quality, off condition, and not suited to the wants of Eastern buyers, or for the fulfillment of orders in hand for shipment East. Up to this time only one Eastern buyer has put in an appearance; there is, therefore, very little competition among buyers. A few small lots of choice Northern Spring Clip, long staple, have changed hands at 22@23c, but these are extreme figures. The current market for Spring Fleece of good average quality is 18@20c: medium grades, 15@17½c; burry and inferior, dull sale at 12@14c. Purchases for the week aggregate upward of 600,000 lbs within our range. The stock in hand is very considerable, including a liberal supply of a year old clip.

HIDES—The supply of Humboldts is light, with sales in lots from $1 to $1 15, with an upward tendency: Bodega and Petaluma stock, 65c to 75c. The arrivals of new crop are about equal to the current demand, selling from 2c to 2½c, according to order and condition.

ONIONS—Old are scarce, and are jobbing at 6@6c. New crop sell in lots at 2½@4c.

HIDES—There is a steady fair demand, with sales of 2,500 Dry in lots, usual selections, at 15½@18½c; extra, 19c; Wet Salted, 8@9c.

TALLOW—The market is firm, with free offerings. Sales of 20,000 lbs reported at 6c; other sales, 6¼@7c, in lots.

HONEY—Choice Los Angeles and San Diego, 20@30c: choice Northern, 18@22½c; dark, 12½@15c: strained, 10@ 15c ₱ lb. Comb in cases, 2-lb tins, $9 ₱ case of 2 dozen: very scarce.

BEESWAX—There is very little demand. The stock on hand is light, and prices steady at 30@35c ₱ lb for choice.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to dealers is $30 ₱ ton, less customary discount to the trade.

HOPS—The stock of California grown is very much reduced, quotable at 40@50c.

GRITS, ETC.—Our local mills furnish full supplies of choice quality. Cracked Wheat—In pockets of 10 lbs, from mill, 3½c ₱ lb. Pearl Barley—Selling at 6c ₱ lb for the three numbers. Split Peas—The price is 5c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rye Meal—For 10-lb pockets, 3½c ₱ lb. Oat Meal—Selling at 6c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Hominy—Large and small is selling at 4c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Farina—The price is ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Graham Flour—From mill, $5 ₱ bbl, and 25c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rye Flour—Selling at 4c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets from mill. Buckwheat Flour—From mill, 5c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rice Flour—The price is 12c ₱ lb for 10-lb pockets.

COTTON—The ship Ontario, Captain Williams, has the honor of carrying the first California grown to Liverpool, 99 bales—20,000 lbs. This is of the crop of Buckley Bros. Another house is about shipping 50 bales. Price here, 18c. An invoice of Cotton Seed, say 40,000 lbs California-grown "Dixon," is now advertised for sale at 3c ₱ lb. A largely increased acreage will be planted in our valleys this season.

MOHAIR—Increased attention is being given to the raising of full-blooded Angora Goats here by N. Gilmore and others. It is probable that 4,000 lbs of Mohair will be sent to England this spring.

BROOMCORN—The Brush is held at $40@90 ₱ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is very light. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $8@9, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $4@5; large, $6@7; Ducks, tame, $9@11; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 18@20c ₱ lb: dressed Turkeys, very scarce, 20@22c ₱ lb: Hare, $3; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful, selling by the quarter at 5@ 7c. Calves, plenty, 5@7c. Mutton, 6@6½c. Lambs, 7@8c. Hogs on foot are plentiful, but the demand is light; prices 6@7c for live, and dressed, 8@10c, the latter price for small.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter more liberal, and prices not quite so firm as last week, say 27@30c for good to choice: fair, 25@26c. California Cheese, 12@14c: Eastern Cheese, 16@18c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs in good demand at 30c: 15,000 dozen Oregon, received by steamer, selling at 21@22½c: Eastern Eggs in full supply at 21@22c.

FRUIT—The cargo of Tahitian Oranges per Nautilus was purchased prior to arrival, and is coming out in good order. Elsewhere we note sales of a portion of the cargo of Malaga Raisins, Almonds, etc., recently received direct from Barcelona, Spain. The Los Angeles crop of Oranges is now nearly harvested, the last steamer bringing up only about 150 boxes, which sold at $2 50@5 ₱ C. California Lemons, $3@4 ₱ C. Frequent arrivals of Messina Lemons have well supplied the market: these we quote at $10@12 ₱ box. Tahiti Oranges, ex Nautilus, are jobbing at $20 ₱ M. Strawberries are now plentiful and cheap. Green Gooseberries are arriving freely, and like Asparagus, Green Peas, String Beans, etc., are being freely purchased by the canners. Current quotations: Apples—Choice, $2 50@3 ₱ box: common, $1 50@2 ₱ box. Strawberries, 7@11c ₱ lb. Gooseberries, 12½c ₱ lb. Cherries, 30@75c ₱ lb. Eastern Cranberries, $15 ₱ bbl. Lemons—Sicily, $12@14 ₱ box: Los Angeles, $24@30 ₱ M. Limes, $12 50@15 ₱ M. Bananas, $2 50@4 ₱ bunch. Cocoanuts, $10 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks: 7@8c in boxes: Plums, 5@6c—pitted, 10@12c: Raisins, 5@12½c: Figs, black, 6@10c: Figs, white, 15@20c.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—We note the following sales: 1 car-load, 30,000 lbs, Sanger Hams, 17c, 60 days: 1 car-loads, 40,000 lbs, Four-sce Hams, private: 1 car-load, 20,000 lbs, Stewart's Council Bluff Hams, as cr about 14½c: 12,500 lbs California Bacon, 12@13c for heavy and light weights: 8,000 lbs Shoulders, smoked, 9c.

BEEF AND PORK—We note sales of 25 hf bbls extra Clear Pork, $11. Two Electra, from Boston, has arrived with 140 bbls.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—The receipts of both Butter and Cheese are more free, and prices ease off. California Roll Butter, 30@32c: do Cheese, 12@13c. Eggs, 26c down to 22c, latter for Eastern.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is less disposition shown to make purchases to arrive. Speculators seem to have entirely withdrawn, owing to the protracted drought. Standard Grain Sacks are now offered at 15c for hand-sewed, and 14@14½c for machine-sewed Burlaps: Standard, 40-inch, Bullion, 44-inch, 12½c: Wool Sacks, 65c and 70c: Cotton Flour Sacks, 13@16c for halves, 24@25c for quarters. 6,000,000 Wheat Sacks only wanted for export 1873-4.

SUGAR—Imports from Jan. 1st to April 30th: Eastern, overland, bbls 6; Hawaiian, lbs 1,582 164, pkgs 22,993; Java, lbs 16,653,367; Cuntral American, lbs 180,120, sks 1,753; China, lbs 1,326,053, sks 16 ₱4; Manila, lbs 4 412,625.

We note the arrival of 417 bags Hawaiian, via steamer Ajax, from Portland. Our market for all grades of Raw and Refined is in a very dull and depressed condition, more so than we have before seen it in a twelvemonth. The demand is insignificant, and the deliveries from the several refineries inconsiderable. Prices all cent her nominal. China is now held at 5½@6c for the three grades: Hawaiian rules from 6@6½c. There is no change in California Refined. The rates ruling are as follows: Cubes and Crushed, 12½c: Powdered, 11½c: Granulated, 13@13c: Yellow "C," 10c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Chicago has a petrified baby. It was petrified with astonishment at seeing its father and mother pass one day without quarreling or threatening a divorce.

The Venetian gondoliers, upon their arrival in this country, take kindly to the wheelbarrow as a vehicular nucleus around which to cluster the romance and dreams of their earlier life.

Some men never lose their presence of mind. In Chicago, last week, a man threw his mother-in-law out of a window in the fifth story of a burning building, and then carried a feather bed down stairs in his arms.

A grumbler at the weather recently expressed himself thus:

"I'd like to hire a man to stop
Each crevice in the sky;
Though rain may benefit the crop,
I'm not a crop—not I."

An Irish gentleman of a mechanical turn took off his gas-meter to repair it himself, and put it on again upside down. At the end of the quarter it was proved with arithmetical correctness that the gas company owed him eight dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Smith sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred dollars to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed—"two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a broken heart, blighted affections, and a blasted life! Two hundred dollars for all this! No, never! Make it three hundred, and it's a bargain."

A party of epicures dined together at a hotel. After they had drunk an enormous quantity of wine, they called for their reckoning.

"It is absolutely impossible that we four men have drunk so much," stammered one.

"You are quite right," replied the butler, "but you forget the three under the table."

"John Smith, come up with your lessons. What does g-l-a-ss spell?" "Well, I knew once, but darned if I don't forget now." "Pshaw! what's in your mother's window-sashes?" "There is so many things that blowed if I can remember them all. Let me see—there's the hoss blanket in one place, brother Job's hat in another, sister Patience's bonnet in another, and dad's old breeches in the hole that Zeb and I made yesterday." "That will do for the present; you may go out and play now, Johnny."

An old toper started for home one night in his normal condition, with a goose he had obtained for a holiday dinner. He found the road very rough, and fell several times over all sorts of obstructions in the path. Each time he fell he dropped the goose, but contrived to pick it up again. On entering his house he steadied himself as well as he was able, and said to his wife: "Here, wify, I've got 'leven gooses for you." "Eleven gooses! What do you mean? There is only one." "There must be 'leven, wifey, for I fell down 'leven times, and every time I found a goose."

I passed by an ancient house of prayer;
The sill of the door seemed new,
As if very few had lingered there,
And over it gone as few.

I passed by a recent whisky-mill,
Which some of my friends can't do;
I happened to look at the oaken sill,
And lo! it was worn clear through.

Pacific Gold Belts.

The origin of these peculiar deposits has long been a subject of investigation and study among intelligent miners, as well as among scientists. The character of the formation constituting the bluffs of auriferous sand and fine gravel which extend for many miles continuously along the beach, facing the sea, where the extensive deposits of rich sand exist—together with the recent discovery and partial development of an ancient deposit of auriferous black sand, at an elevation of nearly two hundred feet above the level of the sea, of similar character to the deposit of the present ocean beach—furnishes us, we think, a satisfactory explanation of the origin of these mysterious gold-sands of our northern coast.

A glance at the map will show, that the gold-belt of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains trends westwardly, at the northern end, sufficiently to strike the ocean obliquely between the 41st and 44th degrees of north latitude, which region is identical with our Gold Coast. Further examination will show, that the same gold-belt trends westwardly at its southern end also, and again strikes the ocean in Lower California, where similar deposits of auriferous sands are known to exist. Thus it will be seen, that the course of the Sierra Nevada is in the form of a crescent. The same feature, it may be remarked incidentally, distinguishes the Rocky Mountain range, which forms a parallel crescent on the line of a larger circle.

The disintegration of the gold-bearing veins of the gold-belt of the Sierra, where it strikes the northern coast as above mentioned, and the washing of the *debris*, for ages, down to the sea at their base, account for the formation of the auriferous black sand deposits upon the beach. They are precisely similar in character to the black sand and fine gold found in all our placers along this belt, and are undoubtedly derived from the same source. The uniform fineness of the particles of gold (no coarse particles having ever been found on the ocean beach), may be attributed to the constant and long-continued trituration of the waves, and to the action of the streams that brought them down to the sea. If coarse gold does exist in these deposits, it is buried too deep to be affected by the action of the waves. Probably no shaft has ever been sunk to the bed-rock under the beach, to test this question.—*Overland Monthly for May.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

RE-POTTING PLANTS.—Parlor gardening is becoming each year more necessary as a pleasant adjunct to home life. It is also the especial province of the ladies of the household. The following directions from Breck's New Book of Flowers, is orthodox in every respect:

To ascertain if a plant wants fresh potting turn it carefully out of the pot, with the earth attached to it, and examine the roots. If they are matted about the sides and bottom of the ball, the plant evidently requires fresh potting. Then carefully reduce the ball of earth, to about a third of its original bulk; single out the matted roots, and trim away all that are moldy and decayed. Probably the same pot may then be large enough, but, if it requires a larger one, it should be about two inches broader for a middle-sized plant; three or four for a large plant. If the roots are not matted, but the pots are filled with fibres, keep the ball entire and carefully plant it in a large pot. At the top of a large pot, an inch, and of a small one half an inch, should be left for the reception of water, without danger of overflow. A little gravel, charcoal, or pieces of broken pots should always be placed at the bottom for drainage.

A plant newly potted must never be exposed to a strong sun. It should be watered and placed in the shade immediately, and there remain till it is rooted, which may be known by its starting to grow.

Plants are frequently destroyed by re-potting, merely from the careless manner in which it is done. When the roots spread, plenty of room should be left open, a little hillock made in the centre of the pot, and the plant being placed thereon, the roots should be distributed around it in a regular manner, observing that they are not twisted or turned up at the ends. The earth should then be filled in a little at a time, and the pot gently shaken to settle the earth to the roots all the way down. When filled it should be pressed down with the hand. It is very common to fill in the earth at once, and press it hard down, which not only wounds the tender fibre, but often leaves a hollow space around the lower roots, and deprives them of their proper nourishment. But the thing most necessary to be observed is, *that the roots be allowed their natural course.*

All plants should be kept clear of weeds, not for the neatness alone, but because these exhaust the nutriment which should feed the plant.

The best water for plants is undoubtedly rain water; if this can not be obtained, river water will do; pond water is not so good, but worst of all is hard spring water. In winter, and for delicate plants, even in summer, watter should be placed in the sun until it becomes tepid before it is used.

The water should never be allowed to remain in the pan under the pot, as it tends to rot the roots. It may be well to observe that plants should be watered with a nose on the spout of a watering-pot, and the more finely it is perforated the better, so as to sprinkle the water lightly over the flowers and leaves, without bending them down with its weight.

Many persons think it sufficient to water the roots, which is a great mistake. It materially contributes to its health and beauty to sprinkle the whole plant:

"Comforting the garden, woods, and flowers
With the cool spray of artificial showers."

Of such plants as are succulent, it is generally advised to water the leaves but seldom, lest a redundacy of moisture should rot them. The best way in watering all plants, is rather to cast the water at, than to pour it on them, as it falls more lightly. It will be observed that more water, as well as more shelter, must be necessary for potted plants, than for those in open ground.

Flowers must not be denied the light, toward which they naturally turn; the want of it will injure their health as much as the want of water, air, or warmth.

They must also be allowed air; even those that will not bear the outer air must have the air of the room frequently freshened by ventilation, to preserve them in health. Care should be taken not to let plants stand in a draught, for, when so situated, one strong gust of an easterly wind will often prove sufficient to destroy them.

FEEDING FOR MILK AND BUTTER.—In feeding cows for milk and butter, the following suggestions were made at the Maine Agricultural Society: Raise your own cows, do not buy them; strange animals are ill-treated, and often injured. If you wish to get all the milk possible, feed high, and in two years "you can drive all the milk out of a cow." On the contrary, feed moderately, and many cows will hold out till they are twenty-one. Several instances were mentioned. Cows treated kindly will not be vicious. No rule for feeding them can be of universal application, their constitutions must be regarded as much as in the human race. Abundant testimony was given in favor of fodder corn—with a preference for sweet, although Southern corn yielded the most. One herd had been wintered on it thus far—cut with a hay-cutter—two quarts shorts and two quarts cob-meal added. After fodder-corn is well cured, pack closely in the barn, as cows will not eat it if it is too dry. One milk producer stated that he could not make it pay to use the highest priced hay; he preferred a poorer quality and more meal. In reviewing some dozen experiences, no allusion can be found to the use of cooked food for dairy cows.

The man who returned his neighbor's borrowed umbrella was seen, a day or two ago, walking in company with the young lady who passed a looking-glass without taking a peep. It is believed they are engaged.

A PERPETUAL PASTE.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of wet cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lie on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to get a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a very few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthern, or China vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on and put it in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion, and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper and can be written on.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

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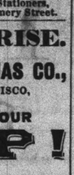

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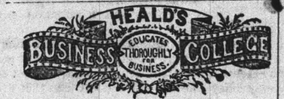

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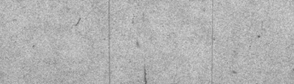

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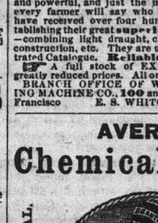

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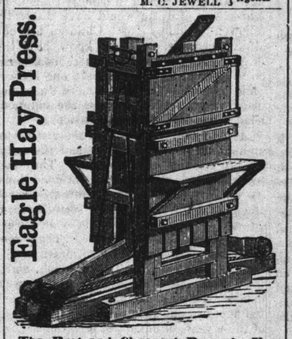

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